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SHANGHAI SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1923 大正十二年八月二十六日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

Exchange

Market Steady
Silver Lower
U. S. Exchange
Japan Fearful

Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature yesterday was 90.0 and the minimum 72.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 89.6 and 67.0.

The Mail Bag

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Australia, 3.30 p.m. today.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Lincoln, Sept. 2.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Patroclus, Aug. 30.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Mantua, a.m. tomorrow.

THE Shanghai monetary market is pursuing an even course at the present moment, a fact which is regarded as a sign that trade in China is stagnant. The situation from the point of view of easy money conditions is encouraging, a development which would normally be expected to result in such sluggish times.

Probably the most interesting factor is the news received during the latter part of the week from Canton that the Mint there is shortly going to resume operations, irrespective of the result of the internecine warfare that is now going on in the South of China. The Canton Mint has been closed for quite a long time, and often since its temporary shut down there have been many reports circulated to brace the silver market that the Mint would resume minting again. The question of re-opening the Mint hung fire for a considerable time, but now in spite of the doubt entertained as to which particular party is likely to come into power in the South, a group of Canton merchants with the co-operation of the Canton Military authorities have invested a million silver dollars in the new enterprise, it is stated, and the Mint will again once more begin to function.

It is mentioned that purchases on this account of the white metal have already been made, so that no time would be lost between the announcement and the real working of the Mint. The Mint in Canton only goes in for minting twenty cent silver pieces which is considered a more lucrative proposition than minting dollars on account of the greater average of copper in it.

The effect on the silver market should be appreciable as this mint in the past has been a large purchaser of the white metal. The official announcement, when it is eventually made, might very likely brace the price a little.

SELVER MARKET

The silver market has been maintained for sometime along steady lines with prices slightly lower, based more upon what may be safely called limited and temporary selling in Europe Silver stocks in Shanghai are estimated to be some 78 million Mexican dollars, as compared with 77 million dollars at the same time last year. Some nine million will be arriving from now till the first week of September, and an interesting feature of the whole thing is that the silver bars are absorbed by the Mints as readily as they arrive here.

This is due more especially to the favorable rate provided at present for the minting of dollars, the Mexican dollar being maintained at over 72 candereens. This rate yields a profit to the Mints. On June 16 the silver stocks in Shanghai stood at some 54 million dollars, which at that time represented a decrease of almost 22 million dollars in four weeks. The big reduction in the silver holdings of the banks in Shanghai compelled the Western Banks to come into the open market and borrow call money from the Chinese banking institutions at high rates of interest.

With the steady and almost rapid rise in the specie holdings the situation has reverted to normal and money is no longer tight with the foreign banks here. Both the Chinese and foreign banks have plenty of money. The monetary market has adjusted itself since the past month or so. The Chinese speculators who previously had an overbought long position have liquidated at a fair profit. They have not, it is stated, an even position, and are at present engaged in buying gold dollars and selling sterling. In other words, they expect the London New York rate to come down.

U. S. EXCHANGE

An interesting feature has been the American exchange, which virtually measures the strength of the pound sterling. The rate shows a decided tendency against the pound. Comparing with the quotation of April there is a fall of some two percent. Towards the end of last year sentiment in New York was bullish of sterling with the result that American traders bought sterling extensively to cover themselves for their imports during the year. Added to this, there was extensive buying of British and Continental securities and together with the issue of foreign loans in New York the market became flooded with dollars. During the past four months the process has been reversed. New York sentiment rather favors a lower rate, having regard to the very large sums that will have to be remitted from England during the course of the year to fulfill the terms of the British Funding settlement. The American trade demand for sterling was fully satisfied in the early months of this year, and it would seem that the tendency of the exchange during the com-

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COOLIDGE HAS PLAN TO HALT THREATENED MINE STRIKE

President Would "Substitute Soft For Hard Coal"

LEWIS REPLIES

Union Leader Says Proposal "Merely Angers Miners"

(BY UNITED PRESS)
(Special To The China Press)

Washington, Aug. 25.—President Coolidge does not favor direct interference in the impending strike of anthracite coal miners in the Eastern states, it was learned today.

Instead he favors threatening the anthracite miners with the substitution of bituminous coal throughout the country, which, he believes, would break the backbone of the strike.

President John W. Lewis of the miner's union declares President Coolidge's proposal merely makes the miners angry and that they will fight every attempt to play one union against the other and make the public involuntary parties in an attempt to crush the antracite miner's union.

It was also rumored today that the soft coal miners might call a sympathetic strike so that assistance will be given the cause of the hard coal miners.

KNUTE HANSEN AND MATTY SMITH ARE IDENTIFIED

Chinese Shopkeeper Alleges They Robbed Him Of Opium

A Chinese witness in the U. S. Commisioner's Court yesterday identified Matty Smith and Knute Hansen, local boxers and Custom's employees, as two of the men who robbed him of 30 ounces of opium in his shop at 11 King Loong Ka on August 20.

During the first hearing of the case on Friday four Chinese witnesesses failed to identify either of the accused, and yesterday morning, when the session was resumed, two chauffeurs also failed to identify the men. Then Tzung Yoong-chi took the stand.

After answering the usual routine questions Tzung suddenly injected new evidence in the case when he dclared the package of which he was robbed contained 30 ounces of opium.

Having placed the valuation of the forbidden drug at about $400, Tzung stated that the tin container had stood on his desk in the raided building and admitted that it was for his own personal use.

Then the prosecutor turned the questioning toward the identity of the robbers. One was very tall Tzung said, the other rather short. Further probing elicited the information that the former had pointed a revolver at him.

Asked if he could identify any of the four foreigners whom he had testified had entered his shop with three Chinese, Tzung uneasily replied that he knew two of them. His demeanor, eyes downcast and lips trembling, revealed his reluctance.

"Have you seen either of them since that night," he was asked by Maj. Helcomb.

"No," he replied.

Spectators who had craned forward to run their eyes down the long length of the youthful giant, Hansen, who is six feet four inches tall, when the insinuating description of a very tall man was given, relaxed with audible sighs. Evidently this witness was to follow in the path of all the others , none of whom appeared to have seen the faces of the robbers.

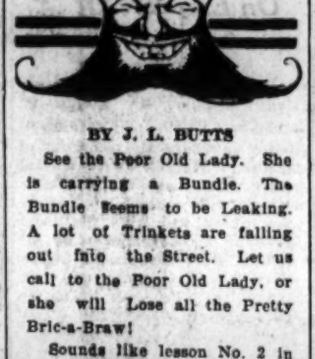
"Do you see them here?" asked the prosecutor.

Tzung sat with bowed head his face ashy, wringing his hands in a way which accurately conveyed his terror-striken condition. No answer was forthcoming.

"Look up," Maj. Holcomb

(Continued on Page 2)

Smiles from the Mixed Court



BY J. L. BUTTS

See the Poor Old Lady. She is carrying a Bundle. The Bundle Seems to be Leaking. A lot of Trinkets are falling out into the Street. Let us call to the Poor Old Lady, or she will Lose all the Pretty Bric-a-Brac!

Sounds like lesson No. 2 in the primer, but it ain't. It is merely a sketch of the mental workings of the neighbors who live round about the home where Kau Sz works—or, rather, worked: she retired from activity as an amah in that quarter yesterday. Kau Sz is the Old Lady—if 61 is a sufficent number of years to qualify her as such. But this is getting away from the story.

The neighbors, as indicated, called to Kau Sz. But Kau Sz didn't stop. She gathered the bundle a bit tighter, scattering a few more articles, and began to canter. The neighbors sorrowed some more to think of their aged acquaintance losing any of her worldly belongings and shouted louder for her to stop and recover her property. Kau Sz got another grip on the bundle and broke into a lope. The neighbors shrieked in chorus. Kau Sz hurled down the remainder of the bundle and burst into a dead gallop.

The neighbors shook their heads solemnly and remarked sadly among themselves that their old friend assuredly had gone cuckoo. Then they picked up the scattered articles and took them to Kau's place of employment. Kau's mistress took one look at them and became hysterical. It developed that they represented some $400 worth of jewelry and faancy wearing apparel belonging to her household.

An agile policeman assigned to the trail captured Kau Sz before she could get her second wind and she was still trying to catch her breath when her turn came in the Mixed Court. She lost a few more suspirations when the Court announced its verdict—three months.

INCUBATING TROUBLE

Zia Mau-lang is evidently one of those hardy adventurers who is either wonderfully sure of his ability to carry any enterprise through to a successful conclusion, or entirely disregardful of consequences. If he had slipped of staggered, now, or been jostled by one of his fellow workers, of whom there were many about him, the result would have been disastrous. It was disastrous anyway.

Zia is a coolie who was employed in the Behr and Mathew egg factory at 77 Yangtszepoo Road and he was leaving the plant, in company with other workers, the other evening when he encountered the eye of Watchman Jagaur Singh. The eye of Watchman Jagaur Singh is obviously trained to a judicious observance of the symmetry of all persons emerging from the factory under his jurisdiction. When his optic fell upon Zia Maulang, therefore, he burst through the crowd, led Zia to one side and asked the intercepted one for an explanation of the bulging appearance of his waistline.

Zia seemed much embarrassed by the query and faltered in his reply, so the watchman carefully unwrapped the waistband and removed four dozen (4 dozen—count 'em) fresh hen fruit.

For his unauthorised preamble to an omelette Zia is now doing seven days penance.

TRAFFIC RESTORED

After creating a condition of insomnia among all the echoes along Foochow Road, Waung Foh-sung and Nei Di-kyui settled on the sum Waung should

(Continued on Page 2)

American Concern And Many Chinese Negotiate To Reopen Canton Mint

World's Greatest Silver Consumer Still Idle While Canton Politicians Bicker Over "F ce" And "Squeeze"

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Canton, August 20.—The question of whether the Canton Mint is going to reopen in the near future is giving Canton, and especially the politicians, plenty to talk about these days. The Mint, which in the past has turned out the largest number of small silver coins in circulation all over China, has been closed for some time because of the revolutions and counter-revolutions that have seen first Dr. Sun Yat sen and then General Chen Chuing-ming in power.

When the Mint is running at full capacity it is the largest consumer of silver in the world. In 1920 it consumed one-fourth of the world's silver supply. With such figures it is easy to see what a lucrative "squeeze" the Mint allows and gives an indication of why all the various factions in Canton are interested in seeing the Mint reopened, and also why it isn't open and running now. None of the officials want to see the Mint operated by their rivals and until the question of power is settled between them is settled it will very probably continue gathering cobwebs.

The opening of the Mint would undoubtedly have a bullish influence on the silver market and, because of the new demand, send up the price several points. Shanghai speculators, as well as silver speculators here and a Hongkong, are very probably watching closely for an authentic attempt to re-open the Mint.

NEGOTIATIONS

Many prominent Chinese officials and bankers, as well as one American firm, are reported to figure in the negotiation revolving around attempts to reopen the big coin producer, but all negotiations are at a standstill at the present moment because of the deadlock existing between Yeh Kung Cho'o and Chow Loo.

Yeh, who is also known as Yi Kung-cheuk, was formerly Minister of Communications at Peking and is a protege of Liang Shih-yi. He bears the title of Secretary of Finance in Dr. Sun's Cabinet and is considered one of the most 'savvy' men in Sun's retinue. He incidentally, is one of that school of diplomats who wears dark tinted glasses for fear the expression in his eyes will give an indication of his thoughts or feelings.

Yeh, or Yip, has been negotiating for the opening of the Mint with Sir Robert Ho-tung, the Hongkong financier; Liang Shih-yi, the 'God of Wealth' and it is reported that he has also been talking the question over with a representative of the American Metal Company, one of the largest handlers of silver in the world. To date, it is said, Yeh has been unable to reach an agreement with any of the various and sundry parties he has been dickering with, although for a time there were rumors that the American concern was on the verge of taking the Mint over and operating it.

Chow, who is the Commissioner of Finance for Kwangtung, or Provincial Treasurer, has been confining his serious negotiations with Mui Pun-chee, a wealthy Navy banker who made his fortune in the opium and gambling monopolies at Macau. Two weeks ago it was strongly hinted that Mui had landed the contract for the opening of the Mint. Mui evidently thought so himself because within a day or two his banks in Hongkong and Canton sold small silver coins to the value of $11,000,000 in anticipation of his operating the Mint.

Canton's finances are in such bad shape and the militarists are bleeding the province to such an extent that no foreign debts have been paid since General Chen was forced to flee on January 16. During Chen's regime a few small installments on long standing debts were paid, but Dr. Sun has needed money so badly that he has not been able to divert funds to take up Canton's chits. Two or three American firms, who have sold the province goods are the only ones effected as Canton's debts are nowhere near as large as Peking's, which run up in to the unknown millions.

GRANT ARRIVES AFTER PERILOUS PACIFIC CROSSING

Fire And Typhoon Play Havoc-Twenty Seamen Almost Asphyxiated

Thrilling scenes that would make moving picture producers turn green with righteous envy were told by passengers who arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon on the President Grant after an adventurous voyage from Seattle.

Just outside of Yokohama, en route to Kobe, fire broke out in the No. 6 hold of the vessel and burned fiercely until after they reached Kobe, where it was extinguished with the assistance of the land apparatus. Most of the passengers were unaware of the fact that there was a fire on board at all.

On Thursday afternoon, just when they were all congratulating themselves on the extremely narrow escape they had they ran smack into a typhoon hovering off the China Coast. They were tossed about by the terrific storm until late last night when they finally were able to head for port, two days late.

Capt. Mike Jensen, the commander of the Grant, described the waves as the highest and most awesome he had ever seen during his many years on the sea, and each and every passenger bore his statement out to the last dot. In the height of the typhoon fire broke out in the hold again and every able bodied member of the crew was mustered as a firefighter. At one time the heat was so intense and the fumes so bad that 20 American seamen were laid out on the deck almost asphyxiated from the gaseous fumes and smoke. The fire destroyed a considerable quantity of Hongkong and Manila mail, but it is thought that none of the mail destined for Shanghai was burned. It also did some damage to the vessel, but it will sail on Monday for Manila as per schedule.

The Admiral Oriental Line have checked up the position of their various freight and passenger steamers, and find that owing to the weather conditions which have prevailed, all steamers have been more or less delayed with the exception of the s.s. President Jefferson, which is proceeding to Seattle from Shanghai on August 29 on schedule.

The Admiral Oriental Line Freighter Crosskeys from Seattle is due to arrive in Shanghai on August 28, and will berth at the Dollar Wharf.

The M. S. William Penn from New York has been delayed at Tsingtao and Northern Ports on account of rain and typhoon weather, and will not arrive in Shanghai until August 28. This vessel will also dock at the Dollar Wharf.

The s.s. Eelbeck bound for New York and Boston via Panama has been delayed in the Philippine Islands for the same reason as the above mentioned steamer, and is now due to arrive at Shanghai on August 30, and from this port she will proceed to Kobe, Japan, to finish loading a small portion of cargo, after which this vessel will complete her loading and will proceed to her destination direct via Panama.

Body Of Tientsin Merchant Found With Bullet Wound

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 24.—The body of Mr. W. H. Hunt, partner in Messrs. Wm. Forbes and Co., was found in the sea today at Peitaiho with a bullet wound in the head.

John D. Celebrates His 84th Birthday

JOHN D. Rockefeller is shown leaving the little Community Church, in Pocantico Hills, New York, where he attended services on his 84th birthday. Instead of the customary ten-cent pieces, his largesse to each of the little ones who flocked to him was a five-cent gift. In China the name Rockefeller is synonymous with Socony.

AUTO ASSOCIATION TO INVESTIGATE GASOLINE PRICES

Recent Cuts Lead Car Owners To Believe Monopoly Exists

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

St. Louis, August 25.—It was officially announced today that the National Automobile Association attorneys will gather here within the next few days to discuss ways and means to cause a nation-wide investigation of gasoline prices. The recent state purchases of gasoline in North Dakota, which were met by the big oil companies in an attempt to shut off competition have caused automobile owners all over the United States to believe that there is a monopoly that is keeping prices a great deal higher than necessary.

Republicans In Ireland Make Big Election Promises

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Aug. 24.—The Republican program issued on the eve of the Irish election is a catalogue of fair promises, including inter alia, justice, brotherhood, abolition of murder gangs, safeguard of life and property, religious and political toleration, wiping out of all internal dissension and bitterness, ending of unemployment by remunerative works development of industries, provision of workers' houses, restoration of the Irish language to its rightful place, and finally an offer to England of peace based on the sovereignty and integrity of the Irish nation, and an offer to North-East Ulster of peace based on such measure of local autonomy as is consistent with the unity of Ireland.

Soviet Protests Wrangel Seizure

(*Reuter's Service*)

Moscow, Aug. 24.—The Russian Foreign Office has handed to Mr. W. Peters the acting head of the British Trade Delegation, a third Note as the Notes of May 24 and 28 remain unanswered, protesting against the "violation of Russian territory" by the explorer, Captain Stefansson at Wrangel Island where he has raised the British flag on behalf of Canada.

SCHURMAN TO LEAVE PEKING ON 29TH FOR HARBIN

U. S. Minister Hopes To Complete Round Of Consulates

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Aug. 22.—Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, expects to leave Peking next Wednesday, the 29th, for a visit to the American Consulate at Harbin. Of the twenty American Consulates in China he has already visited eighteen—some of them more than once, and of the remaining two, one, Harbin, he plans to visit now, and the other, Yunnanfu, as soon as circumstances will permit.

The visit to Harbin is in fulfilment of a longstanding promise to the Consul, Mr. George C. Hansen, who was an old friend and pupil of Dr. Schurman's when he was President of Cornell University.

In each Consular visitation the American Minister has been the guest of the American Consul and of the American community, and he has also always been most courteously and hospitably entertained by the Governor of the Province or other local officials, and by the Chamber of Commerce, Educational Association, and similar organisations. He has also made a point of seeing objects of interest, public works, etc., in the cities he has visited.

It is understood that a similar program is being arranged in connection with the Minister's visit to Harbin, so that he will have an opportunity of meeting both Americans and Chinese, and of seeing the city of Harbin and also something of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Lloyd George To Visit In America

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, August 24.—Sir Alfred Cope arrived here today to make arrangements for Mr. Lloyd George's visit later. He denied politics. Mr. Lloyd George would probably deliver one or two that the visit was connected with speeches, none of them for money. Sir Alfred declared that Mr. Lloyd George wished to visit America because Americans were teaching the world how to do things. The ex-Premier would also visit Canada.

BERLIN ALSO TO STAND PAT, STRESEMANN TELLS REICH

Chancellor Says He Stands With Predecessors

WON'T SURRENDER

Says British Plan Offered Way To Settlement

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, Aug. 24.—The Chancellor, Dr. Stresemann, in a speech today declared that the Government stood by its predecessors in the question of the reparations offer.

The speech was in the nature of a reply to the French Note. Dr. Stresemann declared that for the Liberation of German soil, the maintenance of Germany's sovereignty and the consolidation of Germany's position, it would not be too great a sacrifice to offer a part of the German economic system as a productive pledge.

The Chancellor dwelt on the necessity of normal conditions in international commerce, and said that such a possibility had been opened up by the last British publication. M. Poincare had also indicated a practical solution by claiming positive pledges in the form of German railways and Customs and control of the German economic system, but Germany had refused to accept even the temporary pledging of the Ruhr or to transfer her railways and collieries as France suggested.

Dr. Stresemann accepted with satisfaction M. Poincare's declaration that he was not pursuing political aims nor had any ideas of annexation, but his declaration was incompatible with his proposed solutions because these would actually mean special treatment economically and politically of the Rhine and the Ruhr.

In conclusion, the Chancellor said that it would be political diletantism if Germany based her policy on division amongst the Allies. On the contrary, he hoped that a way would be found to satisfy the just claims of the Allies, simultaneously assuring to Germany the possibility of future development.

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, Aug. 24.—Commenting on the French Note, the majority of the morning papers consider that the door is still open for further conferences between M. Poincare and Mr. Baldwin.

Underwood Wants U.S. To Take Hand In Restoring Europe

(*Reuter's Service*)

Memphis, Aug. 24.—Senator Underwood, the probable Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in a speech here today urged America to take a hand to bring order out of the chaos in Europe. He expressd the opinion that the present tariffs were obstructing the flow of European trade to America and declared that protection was not further necessary for the development of American industry.

Troops To Leave Turkish Capital

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Aug. 24.—Steps are being taken immediately to evacuate the British troops from Constantinople. Simultaneously the warships of the Atlantic Fleet at present in the Mediterranean will return to England.

Miners To Let Pumpmen Remain

(*Reuter's Service*)

Atlantic City, Aug. 24.—The Miners' Union in the Anthracite district of Pennsylvania has authorised 4,000 unionists to remain at work to operate the pumps to prevent flooding when the strike becomes effective on September 1.

KNUTE HANSEN AND MATTY SMITH ARE IDENTIFIED

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commanded, "Take a look around this room."

The frightened witness unwillingly obeyed, casting his eyes about the court room, until they fell with a significant halt of their searching upon the two defendants in the court.

"Yes, they are here," he said.

"Point them out," the prosecutor commanded, and Tzung rose from the witness box, wobbled unsteadily across in front of the bench and put his finger on Hansen Smith. Neither defendant flinched at the positiveness of the witness but Hansen flushed slightly and there was a noticeable tightening of their clenched jaws.

In answer to Maj. Holcomb's demand to know when Hansen had threatened him with the revolver, Tzung again indicated Hansen.

DESCRIBES RAID

Asked to tell his story in his own way, Tzung said that he was busy at his desk in the shop, of which he was in charge during the absence of the proprietor, when four foreigners and three Chinese rushed in. The tall foreigner, meaning Hansen, he said, immediately thrust a gun in the pit of his stomach. When he flinched back, the short foreigner grasped him by the coat collar, and he pointed to Capt. Smith.

The two defendants, he said, then led him into a courtyard in the rear of the shop. Inside the establishment he heard some noise as the robbers moved about, then was again led into the shop, where he saw one of the Chinese take seven Mexican dollars and $5 in small coins from his cash drawer.

Then the raiders proceeded out of the door, one of them carrying his box of opium, while the other hustled him after them and forced him into one of their automobiles. He was driven to Kiangse and Foochow Roads, where at the instigation of one of the foreigners, a Chinese asked him whether he wanted to be taken to the police station or allowed to go home. He chose the latter alternative and was allowed to leave the car, he said.

One of the foreigners, he asserted, was dressed in a "yellowish coat," in answer to a question by the prosecutor, who had been attempting all through the trial yesterday to definitely establish that one of them wore a police uniform.

Following a rigorous cross examination by Attorney George Sellett for the defense, during the course of which Tzung stuck firmly to his identification of Hansen and Capt. Smith, court was adjourned about noon until Monday morning.

No question of the right to American citizenship of either of the defendants was raised, thus leading to the belief that both have established that they come under the jurisdiction of the United States Court.

CHINESE IS CHARGED

A Chinese named Dzang Ah-kwaung was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with participation in the King Loong Ka robbery in which Hansen, Capt. "Matty" Smith and Gaynor have been implicated.

The man was brought before Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Leh and Chief Detective Inspector Cruickshank, after stating that the accused was wanted on the same armed robbery charge as has been made against the foreigners, asked a remand for the American Assessor. Assessor Ferrajolo stated, however, that the present court was qualified to try the case.

Mr. R. S. Haskell, appearing for the accused, asked that bail be allowed, since bail had been granted the foreigners by the American Court. The application was opposed by Inspector Cruickshank and the Court ordered Dzang remanded in custody for one week.

U.S. Senators Visit The Urals

(Reuter's Service)

Moscow, August 25.—Three United States Senators are at present in Russia visiting the gold and platinum works at Ekaterinburg in the Urals.

The Soviet authorities announce that exports from Petrograd are increasing daily and now exceed imports.

Are You Going on a Journey?

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale everywhere.

Heiress' Engagement Announced

MISS Gloria Gould, one of the greatest heiresses in America, [illegible] daughter of Henry A. Bishop, Jr., of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Their engagement was recently announced at a ball given in her honor. Miss Gould not only is one of the most popular members of the younger set, but has acquired an enviable reputation also as a dancer in amateur theatricals. Mr. Bishop is the son of Henry A. Bishop, of Bridgeport.

Peking Notes

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 22.—It is understood that Mr. Shen Jueling, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be "induced" to take up his portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, and the mandate announcing the appointment is expected to be issued in a day or two.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 22.—The British, American, French and Japanese Consuls at Mukden called upon General Chang Tso-lin on Monday with reference to the dispute over the land department at Harbin, but the General referred them to the Tuchun of Kirin who is in Mukden at present.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 22.—Admiral Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications, returned from Tientsin last night. With reference to the reported loan which the Chiaotungpu was endeavoring to arrange on the security of the revenue of the Cheng-ai Railway, it is now stated that the Government is merely asking for an extension of the period of repayments.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 24.—A belated telegram from Amoy reports the landing of 50 Japanese marines on account of the disorder in the city.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 24.—The Kweichow General Chow Hsi-cheng's troops occupied the right bank of the river opposite Chungking on August 21. The following day General Yang Sen's troops were falling back on Chungking which was already being evacuated by the Northern forces. Chungking was expected to capitulate within a week.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 24.—The appointment of Mr. Shih Lu-ping as Charge d'Affaires at Tokio was gazetted today.

Mr. Chou Heng-chun, the Consul-General at Vladivostok, has been recalled to the Waichiaopu.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 24.—Delegates from the Senate called on the Cabinet yesterday requesting the payment of salaries to the Members of Parliament. The Chief Secretary informed them that the Ministry of Finance was raising funds for that purpose.

The Ministry of Finance has raised $30,000 for the payment of the police and gendarmarie.

The Members of the Cabinet Secretariat are formulating a request to the Government for the payment of eight months' arrears of salaries.

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

pay to ride in Nyi's ricsha as far as a given point.

But by this time it had grown dark. Waung pointed out that the Municipal regulations call for lights on all vehicles after dark. Nyi said he was well aware of the bye-law alluded to, but pleaded that he was just out of candles. He would step into a nearby shop and stock up with the necessary illuminating material. Waung acquiesced and seated himself in the ricsha. Returning, Nyi rubbed his eyes a few times and then set up a clamor for the police. Where his ricsha and his prospective fare had been there was only a desolate and gaping void.

Waung was found nonchalantly ricshaing around looking for passengers and was lugged off to the police station, and therefrom to the Mixed Court. He merely shrugged his shoulders in a bored fashion when told that he would be imprisoned for nine months and then booted across the border.

MEXICO'S STATUS

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, August 24.—It is stated that the White House Government is not prepared formally to announce the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico until towards the end of September.

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QUINSAN PARK'S UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—This morning, just outside the Quinsan Park, on the Boone Road side, I witnessed a quarrel between a seller of Yao Za Kwei and a Municipal Council road mending coolie (ununiformed) which might have resulted otherwise than it did, if a Chinese lady had not the courage to at once interfere by placing herself between the belligerents. The coolie knocked and slapped the vendor who upon trying to retaliate was threatened with the spade which the former had in his hand and would have used if the lady had not slipped in between the angry disputants. The hubbub brought near the scene a foreigner with two unmuzzled dogs and a Chinese sergeant of police whose number I could not take as I was at too distant to detect it. The Police stood calmly watching the lady pacifying the parties and pushing each in a different direction, instead of stopping the row. Failure of duty No. 1.

Now comes failure No. 2. I daresay that the same officer of law—a sergeant too—cannot be ignorant of the rule that no dogs are allowed within the precincts of the Park, so why was the foreigner not told to take away the fox terrier and the poodle which were unmuzzled?

This brings me to narrate the fact that dogs led and unled are familiar sights in Quinsan Park and the lawns where the children disport and sprawl about are full of canine leavings and are also used indiscriminately by the amahs as their charges' latrine. Is this not sufficiently disgusting?

Parents who send their children to the Park are not aware of the above facts which I have to regretfully bring to the notice of the Commissioner of Police, who is ignorant of the case, through this medium, in the hope that he will take rigorous action to stop the nuisance.

Further, the Quinsan Park is used now at nightfall and later as the recreation ground of badly dressed Chinese. The number is not yet large and perhaps it has escaped the notice of the police who have tolerated all the above abuses. The rules governing the use of the park should be read by all the police on duty or else they had better be taken away from the four gates. Yours truly,

A PARENT.

MOVIE PRODUCTION HERE

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the various correspondence as published in the Municipal Gazette and the news in your valuable paper concerning Cinema films produced by the local Chinese and exhibited here and in the outports.

It is a satisfaction to note that steps are being taken by the Chinese authorities and the City Fathers to eliminate, as much as possible, such locally made pictures as may prove detrimental, not only to the moral welfare of the Chinese audiences, but also to the future business of deserving producers in Shanghai or any other parts of China. It would be uncharitable on our part to condemn the efforts of those producers who are "green," but nevertheless venturesome enough to try their luck in the movie game, because they have already learned, to their sorrow, that the essential points for the making of a good production consist in good story, correct directing, clear photography, artistic settings and realistic acting.

A venture of this sort should be discouraged unless the parties concerned can prove their worth and ability to make and hand such productions. A director who has had no previous technical experience, or not versed in the art, or whose education is limited, can never direct, nor make the actors express the correct actions called for in the story without committing some unpardonable breach of etiquette, or portray scenes without a touch of vulgarity or obscenity.

We all realise that Shanghai is bound to be the center of producing companies some future day. In the meantime, intrepid capitalists will try to maintain a foothold, if they can, on a market that promises a golden harvest. The Chinese, like any other foreigners, would like to see their own home-made pictures. This assertion can be readily vouched for by the management of theaters where such pictures are shown.

Let us hope that the Chinese capitalists who are interested in the producing end of the business will give up "experimenting" and put some real directors and experienced staff to build up this fascinating and profitable business.

Thanking you for the space used,

I am, Sir,
Yours very truly,
M. H. Gutterres.

Engaged To American Football Player

MISS Catherine Hamilton, of Pasadena, California, senior at the University of Iowa has announced her engagement to Aubrey Devine, 1921 All-American quarter-back, now assistant coach at Iowa.

Rotarians Dine On Empress Of Australia Today

Shanghai Rotarians and their wives will be the guests of Canadian Pacific Steamships at dinner on board the Empress of Australia tonight. A special tender will leave the Customs jetty at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon which will give the local Rotarians an opportunity of inspecting the big liner before same. The return trip to Shanghai will be made by moonlight tonight—and it's some moon!

You'll Not Be Bald Even At 80

Hair Stops Falling, Hair Made Beautiful, Youthful Color Returns

Your hair will never grow out as fast as it falls out. You can make it, not only stop falling out, but, grow beautifully, besides restoring its natural, youthful, normal color. This is done by the amazing discovery, GERMOL. It covers every hair and gives original youthful vigor and makes the scalp active. Every hair root and develops great strength in gripping the hairs so they cannot fall out. The hair begins to grow profusely; its color returns. GERMOL is not a dye. GERMOL is a vigor intensifier. Your first trial will prove these startling results. End your hair troubles at once. Use GERMOL you will need nothing else.

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Cut Glass and Silver Ware

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Max Friedman

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SHANGHAI

and

YIH CHONG GARAGE, PEKING

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125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, SHANGHAI

NEXT U.S. MAIL COMES SEPT. 2 ON PRES. LINCOLN

President Grant Brings Big Mail—Empress Sails Tomorrow

Taking mail and passengers for America, the Empress of Australia will leave Woosung for Vancouver via Kobe and Yokohama early tomorrow morning, and the tenders with outbound passengers for the steamer will leave the Customs jetty at 5:30 and 10:30 o'clock tonight. Both registered and ordinary mail to go on this boat will close at 5:30 p.m. today.

The Australia is due at Woosung from Hongkong at one o'clock this afternoon, and the tender Alexandra bringing incoming passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty around 3.30 o'clock.

Following the arrivals of the President Grant and the Empress of Asia yesterday, the next mail from the States will arrive on the President Lincoln, September 2, and the President Madison, on which another heavy mail is expected, will arrive two days later.

The Grant which docked at the China Merchants Central Wharf yesterday afternoon, will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 10 o'clock Monday morning, and the Asia is to leave for Hongkong only early this morning.

The next mail from Europe via the Suez will arrive on the P. and O. boat Mantua tomorrow morning. The liner which comes from London, left Hongkong at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning. The M.M. steamer Amboise, with the European mail of July 27, will leave Saigon early tomorrow morning, and is expected to arrive in port on September 3.

The Sakaki Maru which was due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao Friday morning, has put back to Tsingtao owing to bad weather, according to word received by the local agents. No information has yet come to hand as to when the vessel will again leave Tsingtao.

OPEN-AIR CONCERT AT HONGKEW PARK TUESDAY EVENING

Final Out-Door Symphony Program Is Next Saturday

The following program will be played by the Municipal Orchestra at the open-air concert to be given at Hongkew Park Tuesday evening, commencing at 9:15 o'clock. This will be the next to the last out-door symphony concert of the season, the final program being given at Jessfield Park next Saturday evening.

1. Overture—"La Muta diPortici" Auber
2. Suite Algerienne ..Saint-Saens
   (a) Prelude
   (b) Rhapsodie Maurosque
   (c) Reverie du Soir
   (d) Militaire
3. (a) Two Elegiac Melodies (Strings only) .....Grieg
   (b) Bridal procession
4. Boheme—"Fantasie" Puccini
5. Tannhaucer—"March" Wagner

A. Foa,
Conductor in Charge.

Spanish Troops Mutiny, Refuse To Go To Morocco

(Reuter's Service)

Madrid, Aug. 24.—The fact that the troops at Malca have mutinied, objecting to sail for Morocco was disclosed by the Premier at a special meeting of the Cabinet on the matter today. The Premier said that the mutineers fired killing an officer but that the military authorities restored order. The mutineers will be punished.

An official statement issued later says that the 300 troops remaining at Malaga are now embarking. The majority voluntarily reported at headquarters.

(Reuter's Service)

Madrid, Aug. 25.—The Minister of War states that all the ringleaders of the mutineers at Malaga have been arrested and imprisoned.

CODE BOOKS

A. B. C. Code 5th Edition	$25.00
A. B. C. Code 5th Edition (Improved)	35.00
A. B. C. Code 6th Edition, Five-Letter Words	40.00
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Commercial Telegraph Code, Five-Letter Words	45.00
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Lieber's Standard Code, Five-Letter Words	35.00
Peterson's International Banking Code, Five-Letter Words	35.00
Voller's Twelve Figure Code with Condenser	12.00
Whitelaw's 401 Million Word Code	30.00
Bensinger Iron and Steel Trade Code	20.00

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MUTT & JEFF

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Mutt Must Be Playing Radio Golf

By Bud Fisher

THAT MAGNETIC GOLF BALL OF YOURS AIN'T ANY GOOD, MUTT, AND YOU BETTER CALL OFF THAT MATCH YOU'VE GOT ON WITH SARAZEN THIS WEEK FOR $200 A HOLE!
I'M SITTING PRETTY NOW! YESTERDAY I USED A CLUB WITH A STEEL FACING AND THE MAGNETIC PILL STUCK TO IT WHEN I WENT TO DRIVE OFF! I'VE GOT ZINC CLUBS TODAY
THE ONLY STEEL ON THE GOLF COURSE IS THE PUTTING CUPS! AND MY MAGNETIC GOLF BALL WILL NET ME A ONE ON EVERY HOLE!
ONE DRIVE AND THE PILL WON'T STOP UNTIL IT KISSES THE BOTTOM OF THE STEEL CUP ON GREEN NUMBER ONE! WATCH THIS!
THE MAGNETIC PILL
1 310 YDS.
MUTT, LOOK AT THE FUNNY CURVE IT'S MAKING!
DON'T WORRY! IT'LL FIND THE STEEL CUP!
WHACK!!
YOU'LL HAVE TO PLAY ON A COURSE WHERE THEY USE WIRELESS!
THE MAGNETIC PI...
206

News Brevities

Mr. E. O. Drake, Hupeh divisional Manager for the B. A. T. with headquarters in Hankow, is in Shanghai for a few days on a business trip.

* * *

The American Club has donated $250 to the soup kitchen operated by the French Sisters in the French Concession and $250 to the soup kitchen operated by the Russian Advisory Relief Committee in Hongkew.

* * *

Six Chinese were fined $1 each in the Mixed Court yesterday for alighting from moving tramcars on Nanking Road.

* * *

A woman convicted of running an opium den at 1223 Peking Road was fined $50 by Assesor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh in the Mixed Court yesterday and four smokers arrested when the police raided the place forfeited $5 bail each by not appearing in court. The keeper of a lodging house at 331 Kiukiang Road was fined $30 for allowing opium smoking in his establishment.

* * *

A son was born yesterday, August 25, at the Victoria Nursing Home to Mr. and Mrs. H. Lindsay Molyneux.

* * *

Among the passengers arriving on the Empress of Australia yesterday were Col. and Mrs. R. M. C. Ruxton, Mr. Jack Klass, manager of the Astor House, and Mrs. Klass; Mr. J. J. Sheridan of Caldbeck McGregor; Mr. N. C. McGregor of Caldbeck McGregor, and Mrs. McGregor; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Loucks, and Mr. A. Morton Smith of the A. P. C. at Peking, and Mrs. Smith.

* * *

The American Commercial attache announces that a copy of the Philippine Tariff Act, for which so many requests have been received in the past, is now on file in the Commercial Library of his office and is at the disposal of interested parties at any time.

* * *

The office of the American Commercial Attache has received a limited number of the following pamphlets: "Legal Aspects of Construction Enterprises in Asiatic Countries," compiled by A. J. Wolfe, Chief, Division of Commercial Laws, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.; "Changes in the Economic Life of the Chinese People," by Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache. These pamphlets may be had on application to the office.

* * *

Mrs. Charles McKee Eyman of San Francisco arrived on the President Grant yesterday to pay an extended visit to her son, Larry Lehrbas, of THE CHINA PRESS.

* * *

Mr. H. D. Potts returned to Shanghai yesterday on the Empress of Australia.

* * *

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Municipal Council calling for searching investigation into the recent irregular raids by foreigners posing as police, and expressing apprehension that this special form of crime is likely to increase if not drastically dealt with.

* * *

The British Infantry Reserves announce that all members wishing to compete in the Overseas Cup competition should be at the Rifle Range at 8.30 o'clock to-morrow morning when the final selection for the team will be made.

* * *

The partial eclipse of the moon which takes place this evening will be visible at Shanghai for over an hour and a half. The moon rises eclipsed at 6.27 p.m. and the eclipse may then be followed until 8.6 p.m., when luna emerges from the penumbra. The middle of the eclipse occurs at 6.39 and the moon leaves the Shadow at 7.27.

* * *

The Asiatic Petroleum Co. makes the very welcome announcement that from yesterday the price of "Shell" motor spirit will be reduced by 15 dollar cents per gallon. The new price will accordingly be 75 dollar cents per gallon.

* * *

Members of the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club will shoot today for a cup presented by a non-member. The shoot will start at 4 p.m. sharp, wet or fine, and without reference to the presence of any typhoon.

* * *

Miss Frieda Frommel, who has been in charge of the Department of Music of The American School after concluding a successful season of summer classes is about to open a private studio in Shanghai for the coming season.

* * *

The Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. H. G. Simms, who has been spending a fortnight's holiday in Tsingtao, was expected to return to Shanghai this week, but has, it is understood, been delayed by the typhoon. He was to have been one of the passengers by the Sakaki Maru which left Tsingtao on Wednesday for Shanghai, but owing to the typhoon the Sakaki returned to port.

* * *

The Civil Governor at Tientsin has issued orders prohibiting the circulation of the "Chinese Peking and Tientsin Times."

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3/-
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SEE FRANCE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS OUR GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS

Motor Boat Globetrotters In Shanghai

Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Gowen, who have the distinction of being the first couple to circle the globe in a small motor boat, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on a private business trip on board the Empress of Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Gowen are en route to Manila where Mr. Gowen has business in the interests of a large cement factory in which he is interested at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Spee-jacks, on which they encircled the globe, is only 98 feet long and weighs only 64 tons. It was propelled by a small gasoline engine on the cruise. On their cruize they went from Panama to the South Sea Islands, not coming this far north as they were afraid to take the risk of a typhoon in their small boat.

£7,000,000 Saved From Laurentic

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 24.—Salving operations have been practically completed on the Liner Laurentic, which was sunk off Lough Swilly in 1917. Bullion to the value of $7,000,000 has been recovered and only a few bars of gold remain.

Exchange

(Continued from Page 1)

ing few months would be towards a lower level. Money rates, which have a certain effect on exchange, are still very much higher in America than in England, and this has meant the withdrawal of American deposits from London and a disinclination to buy European securities, especially as the troubled state of Europe does not inspire confidence.

Commercial bills coming on the market in Shanghai are very few, and whatever is offered from time to time realise good terms. Available silver in Europe are known to be small. India has disrupted precedent in that country by making shipments of wheat at least two months in advance of the usual wheat export season. The value of the Indian wheat crop is estimated at some 120 million.

JAPANESE VIEW

The Japanese banks are of the opinion that the Japanese business world is threatened with another crisis in the fall, and they are therefore planning measures to rectify the situation or at least to prevent the blow from falling too hard. The apprehensions entertained are caused by the tightening of the credit market, the increased difficulty in operating key industries, the adverse trend of Japan's foreign trade and the accelerated decline in the prices of commodities, all of which lead the bankers to think that a crisis in economic circles in Japan is impending.

Since the trade balance of Japan continues to be adverse, the Japanese exchange banks' funds abroad cannot be expected to increase. Some banks in Japan have already put a restraint on the negotiation of remittances at the official rate. The market rate in Japan for bills on New York is quoted at $44.78. This maintained with difficulty by loans floated abroad and specie paid out to the tune of G.$150 millions.

So long as the embargo on specie remains in force a speedy recovery in the Yokohama, New York rate is difficult.

Are you tired?

Lassitude is a sure sign of poor health and a certain indication that your system needs building up.

A course of SCOTT'S will quickly strengthen you and promote a quick recovery. Ask for genuine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

THE BEST FOR YOUNG AND OLD

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Serves U Right—Day & Night
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MOUTRIE PIANOS

A dependable Piano at a modest Price and an instrument whose worth is never doubted.

They have a reputation for lasting quality that dates back for over thirty years.

15% Discount for Cash with order or may be purchased on our plan of graded payments.

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V. K. Witovsky, founder and former Director of two schools in Russia, gives
Russian Language Lessons to foreigners.
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When we made Chesterfield Cigarettes we tried to give smokers the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

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At all dealers or from

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150 BUBBLING WELL ROAD PHONE, WEST 641

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK WILL BE A

DOLLAR DAY

100 Glass Fruit Stands Size 9'
Usual price $1.95 This week **$1.00**

135 Glass Bowls, round 8½ inches
Usual price $1.95 This week **$1.00**

235 Glass Fruit Plates size 9"
Usual price $1.50 This week **$100**

50 Large Glass Butter Dishes,
Usual price $1.50 This week **$1.00** each

32 doz. Glass Ice Plates,
Usual Price $2.00 This week **$1.00** for 6

123 2 Pint Plain Glass Jugs,
Usual Price $1.50 This week **$1.00** each

200 doz. ½ pint Belgian Plain Glass Tumblers
Usual price $1.50 This week **$1.00** for 6

50 doz. Real China Fruit Plates, painted Flowers,
Usual price $1.00 ea. This week **$1.00** for 2

132 doz. Water Bottles and Glasses
Usual price $.85 ea. This week **$1.00** for 2

73 doz. White Pudding Plates,
Usual price $1.50 This week **$1.00** for 4

39 Strong Iron Frypans, Diameter 10"
Usual price $1.35 This week **$1.00** each

23 Knife Machines,
Usual price $3.50 This week **$1.00** each

69 Lots containing 3 strong Dish Mop,
Usual price $1.35 This week **$1.00** lot

500 Lots of Cooking Ware containing 3 to 4 pieces
Usual price $1.50 This week **1.00** lot

93 Bronze or Nickel Trays, Diameter 14½ inches,
Usual price $1.50 This week **$1.00** each

150 Lots Hardware containing Ladles, Spoons, Slices etc. each Lot 3 pieces.
Usually $1.50 to $2.00 This week **$1.00** lot

135 Lots of 1 Frypan 1 Patent Toaster.
Usual price $1.60 This week **$1.00** set

390 Lots Aluminium Kitchen Ware, containing 3 pieces, Ladles, Spoons, Strainers, Shakers etc.
Usual price $1.50 to $2.00 This week **$1.00** lot

103 Lots of Soap Dishes 3 in bundle
Usual price $1.60 This week **$1.00** lot

75 Gross Aluminium Mugs
Usual price $0.50 ea. This week **$1.00** for 3

Ladies and Gent's Metal Adjustable Trees
$1.00 per pair

Ladies Spring Shoe Trees
$1.00 for 3 pairs

Ladies White Canvas Shoes
$1.00 pair

Ladies one Strap Tennis Shoes
$1.00 pair

Childrens White Canvas Shoes
$1.00 pair

Real Genuine Mikado Braces
Usual Price $1.50 Now **$1.00** pair

Grey Suede Belts, all sizes
Usual Price $1.75 Now **$1.00** each

Men's Tweed Caps
Usual Price $1.75 Now **$1.00** each

Men's Cotton Socks
Usual Price 95 cts. pair
Now **$1.00** for 2 pairs

Men's Open End Ties
Usual Price $1.75 to 2.50 Now **$1.00** ea.

Men's Bow Ties
Usual Price $1.25 to 1.75 Now **$1.00** ea.

India Gauze Trunk Drawers
Usual Price $1.75 Now **$1.00** pair

Check Open End Ties, All colours
Usual Price $1.50 ea. Now **$1.00** for 2

Check Bow Ties, All colours
Usual Price $1.25 Now **$1.00** for 2

Oddments in Collars
Usual Price $5.50 Now **$1.00** dozen

Boy's Striped Ties
Usual Price $1.50 Now **$1.00** each
Usual Price $0.95 Now **$1.00** for 2
Usual Price $0.75 Now **$1.00** for 3

Privers Face Powder **$1.00** box

Roger & Gallets Baby Powder
3 tins for **$1.00**

Grossmith's Face Powder In Phul Mann Flordora, Shem-el-Nissim, and Hasu-No-Hand, In White; Cream, Natural 2 box for **$1.00**

Winners Saddle Soap 6 tins for **$1.00**

Calverts Carbolic Tooth Paste
3 tubes for **$1.00**

"Ever Ready" Lever self filling fountain pen **$1.00** each

Superior quality toilet paper 12 oz. roll
5 rolls for **$1.00**

FINAL WEEK

Of the most Successful

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To Wind Up This Great Event

We are offering This Week

75,000

DOLLAR BARGAINS.

Wonderful Values

Selected from all Depts.

In Addition to the Above

There will be thousands of Clearing up Lines offered at Quarter and Half the Usual Prices

It will Pay You To Pay a Visit To Our Store This Week

Crepe Paper all colours
12 rolls for **$1.00**

Superior quality box of stationary containing 50/50 **$1.00** box

New Shipment Briar pipes, straight or bent shape,
Usual price $1.25 to $2.00 each
Special Bargain $1.00 each to clear

Paper Serviettes assorted colours and designs,
20 in packet, 3 packets for **$1.00**

Lace Trimmed Duchess Sets,
Special Value at **$1.00** per set

Superfine Bleached sheeting about 54 inch wide Price **$1.00** yd.

Damask Tray Cloths 14 x 20 inches
Bargain price 2 for **$1.00**

The New "Mesh" Casement Cloths in Cream, Drab or White 42 inches price **$1.00** per yd.

The "Dendera" Bordered Casement Cloth about 42 inches, to clear at **$1.00** per yd.

New Art Cretonne about 28 inches assorted colours to be cleared at 2 yds for **$1.00**

Best English Sateen self shades 29 inches
Sale 2 yds for **$1.00**

25 Ladies Untrimmed Straw Hats.
This season's models,
Usual price $10.00 This week **$1.00**

Childrens' Knitted Jersey Silk Caps.
Usual price $1.00 This week **$1.00** for 2

Hundred of Bunches of Cherries and bunches of Flowers,
This week 3 bunches for **$1.00**

Ratines, white ground with coloured stripes in several shades 40 inches wide
Usual price $2.25 Special **$1.00**

All Remaining printed voiles 40 inch wide
Usual priee $1.95 Special **$1.00**

Printed Floral Crepes, very pretty design 28 inch wide
Usual price $1.25 2 yards for **$1.00**

Ginghams, in checks plaids and stripes, 27 inch wide
2 yards for **$1.00**

Printed Muslins in Floral design 20 in. wide
2 yards for **$1.00**

100 yards Embroidered Lawn Flouncing, 27 inch **$1.00** yard

10,000 yds. Plain and Fancy Ribbons, all colours and widths,
2, 3, and 4 yards for **$1.00**

The Wayloo Bebe Ribbon No. 1 all colours
$1.00 for 18 yards

2,000 yds. Bead Gimp & Dress Trimming
1 and 2 yds. for **$1.00**

150 doz. Ladies Ribbed Cotton Vests, V Neck Shoulder straps or short sleeves Fancy Lace Top
$1.00 each

100 doz. Ladies White Mercerised Cotton Hose all sizes **$1.00** pair

1,000 doz. Ladies Lawn Handkerchiefs,
9 for **$1.00**

500 doz. Childrens Picture Handkerchiefs
6 for **$1.00**

500 yds. Embroidery Lawn Edgings,
9 inch wide 3 yds. for **$1.00**

5,000 yds. Washing Galon Trimming, all colours 12 yds. for **$1.00**

10,00 yds Silk Rose Bud Trimming, in 8 splendid colours, 6 yds. for **$1.00**

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In The U.S. Court For China

HEARINGS

(Before the Commissioner)

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 469, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; testimony taken of J. F. Milne, C. Benjamin; B. Siegman; C. P. C. Nos. 203, 470, 771, 1367; defendant; submitted.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 475, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; testimony taken of J. F. Milne, C. Benjamin; B. Siegman; C. P. C. Nos. 203, 470, 771, 1367; defendant; submitted.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 477, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; testimony taken of J. F. Milne, C. Benjamin; B. Siegman; C. P. C. Nos. 203, 470, 771, 1367; defendant; submitted.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 479, U. S. v. J. S. Ching; on demurrer; submitted.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 482, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; testimony taken of E. C. Watson; Pien Yang Kung; defendant; submitted.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 484, U. S. v. C. E. Moss; plea of guilty.

Aug 18, 1923, Crim. No. 480; U. S. v. N. D. Harris; testimony taken of F. W. Sheppard; defendant; submitted.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 474, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; testimony taken of B. Everest; H. Winberg; P. W. Kelly; submitted.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 481, U. S. v. J. Crevling; testimony taken of A. J. Snell; defendant; submitted.

Aug. 18, 1923, Civil No. 116, Shanghai Municipal Council v. G. E. Young; testimony taken of E. T. Maitland; default entered.

Aug. 21, 1923, Crim. No. 485, U. S. v. P. Solano; testimony taken of C. P. C. 131; Zie Chuen; J. Weinstein; defendant; submitted.

Aug. 21, 1923, Crim. No. 485, U. S. v. Meder and P. E. Wiley; Testimony taken of Wong Ah Ching; H. Case; P. E. Wiley; C. Meder; R. B. Hudson; F. E. Black; submitted.

Aug. 21, 1923, Crim. No. 487, U. S. v. K. Hansen; S. B. Gaynor; M. K. Smith; W Montgomery; passed to Aug. 24, 1923.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. Nos. 469, 475, 477, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; defendant warned and assessed costs.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 479, U. S. v. J. S. Ching; found guilty of first charge but no penalty assessed; demurrer to second charge sustained.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 482, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; defendant warned and assessed costs.

Aug. 18 1923, Crim. No. 484, U. S. v. C. E. Moss; defendant warned and assessed costs.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 480, U. S. v. N. D. Harris; defendant warned.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 474, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; defendant discharged.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 481, U. S. v. Crevling; defendant discharged.

Aug. 18, 1923, Civil No. 116, Shanghai Municipal Council v. G. E. Young; judgment for plaintiff.

Aug. 21, 1923, Crim. No. 486, U. S. v. P. Solano; bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

Aug. 21, 1923, Crim. No. 485, U. S. v. C. Meder and P. E. Wiley; bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

Aug. 21, 1923, Crim. No. 487, U. S. v. K. Hansen; S. B. Gaynor; M. K. Smith; W. Montgomery; charge against Montgomery dismissed; bail fixed and cause continued until Au. 24, 1923.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

Sept. 24, 1923, 9:30 a.m.: Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein and Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

Aug. 15, 1923, Cause No. 1506, Fur and Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer and Co. Ltd.; defendant's brief.

Aug. 15, 1923, Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein and Co.; defendant's exception.

Aug. 15, 1923, Cause No. 1765, In re estate of Stephen S. Derby, deceased; receipt.

Aug. 16, 1923, Cause No. 2300, Asia Engineering Corp'n v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; petition; summons issued.

Aug. 16, 1923 Cause No. 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; petition for partial distribution.

Aug. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2300, Asia Engineering Corp'n v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

Aug. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2275, In re The Kearny Co. Inc.; amended petition.

Aug. 18, 1923, Cause No. 2287 In re Theophil Edmund Winter's will; oath of administrator.

Aug. 18, 1923, Cause No. 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; inventory.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

Aug. 15, 1923, Civil No. 116, Shanghai Municipal Council v. G. E. Young; motion.

Aug. 16, 1923, Crim. No. 477, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; complaint.

Aug. 16, 1923, Crim. No. 478, U. H. v. L. W. Hartigan; complaint.

Aug. 16, 1923, Crim. No. 479, U. S. v. J. S. Ching; complaint.

Aug. 16, 1923, Crim. No. 380, U. S. v. N. D. Harris; complaint.

Aug. 16, 1923, Crim. No. 481, U. S. v. J. Crevling; complaint.

Aug. 16, 1923, Crim. No. 482, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; complaint.

Aug. 16, 1923, Crim. No. 483 U. S. v. P. A. Sargeant; complaint.

Aug. 16, 1923, Crim. No. 484 U. S. v. C. E. Moss; complaint.

Aug. 16, 1923, Civil No. 129 F. W. Schlobhom v. M. Sternberg; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

Aug. 17, 1923, Civil No. 130 T. F. Yang v. V. Kirkman; complaint; summons issued.

Aug. 18, 1923, Crim. No. 485, U. S. v. C. Meder and P. E. Wiley; complaint; warrant issued.

Aug. 20, 1923, Crim. No. 486 U. S. v. P. Solano; complaint.

Aug. 20, 1923, Crim. No. 469 475, 477, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon notice of appeal.

Aug. 21, 1923, Crim. No. 487 U. S. v. K. Hansen; S. B. Gaynor M. K. Smith; W. Montgomery affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

Aug. 21, 1923, Civil No. 130 T. F. Yang v. V. Kirkman; marshal's return of warrant.

American Engineer Held By Mexican Bandits

ABOVE is a photograph of R. A. Newman, a Chicago engineer, who is held by Mexican bandits for a $15,000 ransom. His family has appealed to the State Department for immediate action, the bandits having threatened to kill him at once unless the money was paid. The American Government demanded of Mexico that it secure his immediate release.

Australian Post And Telegraph Records

In Australia telegraph, telephone and wireless systems are controlled by the Federal Government. The importance of Australian trade and social activities is indicated in figures recently compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. In 1922 Australia despatched 499,634 cablegrams and received 499,104. Telegrams to the number of 16,295,655 were sent during that period. The average number of telephone calls daily for the whole of Australia was 3.6, the city average being 8.14. Postal notes, in number 11,522,127 and in value £3,908,509 were paid during 1922, while 2,760,285 money orders, representing £13,802,50, were issued in that period. Letters and postcards to the number of 507,238,946 were posted during 1922, for delivery in Australia and 23,822,179 for delivery overseas. The Australian Postmaster-General's Department's revenue has increased from £3,916,254 in 1912, to £9,347,656 in 1922. The Department employes a staff of 37,170 people.

MANY FUNCTIONS MARK CLOSING OF TSINGTAU SEASON

Charity Ball Nets $1,200 Strand Hotel To Remain Open All September

(China Press Correspondence)

Tsingtau, August 22.—A busy round of social functions, including a charitable affair which realised a considerable sum for destitute Russians, has prevailed in Tsingtau the past week or more, the regular annual affairs for the time of year proving even more successful than ever.

The concert and dance arranged in aid of destitute Russians took place at the Strand Hotel on the 11th and was largely attended, continuing until the early morning hours. The sum netted for this worthy cause was in the neighborhood of $1,200.

On the 18th the annual fancy dress ball was held at the Grand Hotel, with an attendance of more than 300. Many beautiful costumes were in evidence and the dance was voted one of the best ever held in Tsingtau. The prize for the best dressed lady was awarded Miss Eileen Millard who wore a Dolly Varden costume, and the prize for the most original costume was won by Miss Millhan, dressed as a "Queen of the Forces." The gentleman's prize was won by Jock Thomson, as "Boy Blue."

The judges were Mrs. A. H. F. Edwards, Miss Bendall, Dr. Ernest Jackson, Mr. H. G. Simms and Mr. W. Adams. Mrs. Simms presented the prizes, which were donated by the Grand Hotels Co. The music was provided by the Grand Hotel jazz orchestra.

There is to be Children's Fancy Dress Ball on Monday the 27th which is in the hands of a ladies' committee and promises to be a very enjoyable affair.

The season throughout has been a very lively one as in addition to the dancing the Grand Hotel has run a first class cinema show every evening and there have been many other special entertainment features, including a star company of five Russian dancers who appeared for a week and the Margelis company, which appeared two nights at the Strand Hotel. Mme. Kulechiskaya produced a very successful ballet in the Grand Hotel on the 14th.

The rush of the season is expected to be over by the first of September but the Strand Hotel at the Beach will be kept open until the end of that month this year, so late comers are assured of accommodations.

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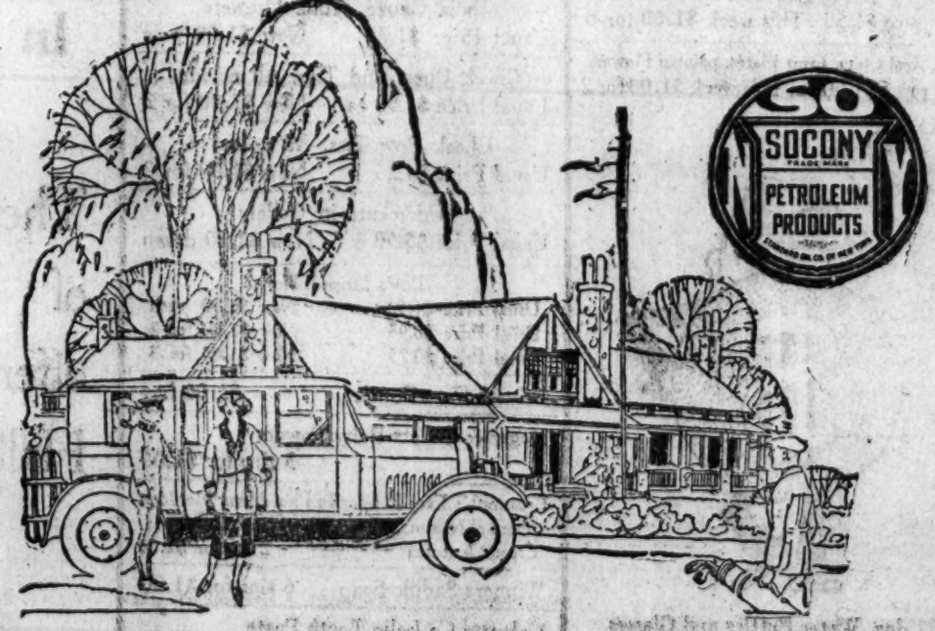

PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

"Filipinos Not Ready Yet For Independence"

Williamstown, Mass.—Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, in an address before the Institute of Politics here, refended General Wood's administration of the Islands, and stated emphatically that the time had not yet come for the Philippines to be granted Independence.

Mr. Forbes said further that General Leonard Wood was the type of man who could be expected to live up to the legal requirements of his office.

"It is true," he said, "that the people of the Philippines have made much progress along governmental lines, but until the Islands can accumulate sufficient wealth in order to maintain their nationality it is highly undesirable for them to be given their independence."

It was Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, who was appointed by President Harding to act conjointly with General Wood to make a tour of the Islands and report on internal conditions. The Wood-Forbes report issued upon the completion of their trip had far reaching effects, and is one of the causes of dissension between the Filipinos and the people of the United States.

TO REFLOAT BOAT

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, Aug. 25.—The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s salvagers have proceeded to Heungchow Bay, near Macao, to refloat the Standard Oil Co.'s tugboat and steel lighter which foundered in the recent typhoon while proceeding to Hongkong from Kongmoon.

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FLAT to let, beautifully furnished, nicely redecorated, private bath, hot and cold, two enclosed verandahs also single rooms. Phone N. 2072, or address Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS. 61386 A. 28

TO LET, French Concession, 62a, Rue de l' Observatoire, (private house), flat or rooms, with board, modern conveniences. Apply anytime at above address. 61302 A 28

TO LET, with or without board, flat three rooms. Also large room facing south bath attached. Apply 122 Boone Road. 61271 A30

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OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road. T. F. 141

VERY desirable offices to let, on the first and second floors of our building, at the corner of Nanking and Honan Road, Ready for occupancy at once. For further information kindly call at our office. Electric Equipment Co. 50, Nanking Road, Phone C. 4757. 61390 A. 31

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LOST—A reward is offered for the safe return of an Irish Terrier lost Friday evening, 24th inst. Communicate with Mr. S. G. Fenton, 102 Route Ferguson, Telephone West 2411. 61147

LOST: $50 reward. Small brown Pekinese dog strayed from No. 85 Yu Yuen Road between 6.30 a.m. and 7.30 a.m. on August 17th. Apply to H. Y. Irwine, 85 Yu Yuen Road. Telephone W. 593 or Central 7871. T.F. 203

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PROOF-READER wanted, experienced proof-reader (Chinese) for an English weekly. Man with knowledge of Japanese language preferred. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS. 61437 A.26

WANTED, male secretary-stenographer of good appearance and address. Must be willing to make himself generally useful. No clock watcher wanted. Salary $300 to $400 depending on previous experience. Give full particulars and copies of testimonials in first letter. All replies will be treated as confidential and returned. Reply to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS. 61441 A.29

WANTED, automobile salesman. For particulars, apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS. 61424 A.29

WANTED, Chinese office assistant of pleasant manners and appearance. Must be willing and trustworthy, read and write English fluently, and have good knowledge of bookkeeping and typing. Good position for the right man. Apply with particulars to Box 195, c/o THE CHINA PRESS. 61402 A.26

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TO LET, large unfurnished residential room, in French Concession, near the Bund. Rental Tls. 45 including taxes, light and water. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS. 61438 A.28

UNFURNISHED, semi-detached five room house, garden, garage, sanitary plumbing, near French Park. Moderate rental. Phone W. 3181.

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HAVE four rooms to rent in new apartment house. Rooms recently completed and never been occupied. Beautiful, cool and centrally located. Has dining, living and bedroom, bath, very fine sleeping porch and servants' quarters. Rooms have triple windows, electric lights, gas range installed, water, steam-heat. One of the coolest and finest apartment houses in Shanghai. Will pay taxes. Can have use of tennis court. Rent very reasonable or will exchange for table board for two people. References. Also have six room apartment same as above but two extra bedrooms. Rent Tls. 150. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS. 61411 A.26

TO LET, seven-roomed modern comfortable house. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over at reasonable price. Phone W. 1690. 61398 A.28

TO LET, big house, at 74, Ward Road, with garden and spacious grass ground. Also furnished with electric lights, telephone, baths, W. C. etc. For part of the house, apply in person with an interpreter to Rent Agency, Yao Nan Kee, 949, Boone Road. 61400 A.28

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TO LET, in Wayside district, four roomed house with attic, servants' quarters, with fixtures two minutes from tram No. 7, 8 and 9. Apply to Box 170, THE CHINA PRESS. 61349 A 26

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CENTRAL. To let, one large room, suitable for one or two, also single room excellent board. 103 Szechuen Road, 3rd floor. 61348 S 6

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YOUNG lady steno-typist, speaks and writes German, desires position in office to gain experience. Salary secondary consideration. Address Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS. 61352 A. 30

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SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 74

FURNITURE, fixtures and sundries, For sale. 28, Tracey Terrace, Route des Soeurs. 61318 A 26

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NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box.....The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%—' (feet)—" (inches) et c., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly.

French Wireless—News And Views

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 24.—M. Albert Peysonnet, the Minister of Labor, on Wednesday inaugurated at the Champ de Mars a wireless exhibition and a first exhibition of handicrafts, in which more than 500 artisans are taking part. The majority of the objects exhibited belong to applied art. The exhibition comprises and will comprise in future a salon of inventions, the application of which may be important.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 24.—A Franco-American demonstration took place at Bordeaux today in honor of Colonel Lloyd Collis, who during the war organised the American base there. Col. Collis declared that he brought from the United States an expression of kind remembrance from all the American soldiers and officers who were in France during the war.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 24.—Commenting on the report in several English papers that France, having entered into the debt with Britain before it was known whether there would be reparations, even if she is not paid by Germany, is bound to pay Britain, the Temps quotes the very ancient law, known as the Law of Rodes and fixed in those terms by Roman law sacrifice made in the interests of all must be compensated by a contribution from all. The journal shows that the application of this maxim in customary law was several times evoked in the course of the 19th Century by English and American jurists and that it is essentially applicable at the present time to France in regard to Britain.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 24.—The British press generally shows the opinion that reparations are less distant from a settlement than before the despatch of the French reply and generally shows a feeling that the moment would be propitious for private interviews between M. Poincare and Mr. Baldwin.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 24.—M. Gaston Vidal, Under-Secretary for Technical Education, was present at the exhibition of applications of wireless and electricity in Belgium. The French section made an important contribution to the exhibits. M. Vidal presided at a banquet at which were present numerous Belgian notables and the majority of the French exhibitors.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Aug. 24.—The Giornale d'Italia, estimating that Germany can and must pay 50,000,000,000 gold marks, says:

"Where are signs of a relaxation in the European situation. It is the hope which is spread that the Germans will decide to pay at least 50,000,000,000 gold marks, which Signor Mussolini has indicated since January and with which France today will be content to reach an understanding with Britain would be to make a long step forward with a view to future discussion with America. But the condition sine qua non is that Germany shall pay and it is not by arragements and by arguing in her favor that she will be driven to pay. The Pressure in the Ruhr is good so far as it creates in the minds of the Germans a desire to put anen d to it, but to obtain realisation the Allied countries must at least cease to dispute and especially to play tricks on one another by encouraging passive resistance. There will be no peace while the Germans have not paid or seriously shown a will to pay. There is enough of pitying people stuffed with foreign currencies acquired by them either by speculation on marks or by flooding foreign countries with their industrial products."

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 24.—The Austrian journal "Der Abend," denouncing Pan-German intrigues, reports that the Bavarian Nationalists have requested support from the Austrian Nationalists to march on Northern Germany at an opportune moment. The Austrian authorities, the journal declares, have taken measures not to allow armed bands to cross the frontier in any circumstances.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 24.—The Daily Express states: "According to a correspondent the King of the Hedjaz has addressed a proclamation to the Palestine Arabs, proposing that Palestine shall become an autonomous part of the Arab Federation. The King of the Hedjaz is reported to have added that, if Great Britain did not consent to modify her Palestine policy, he would not be able to sign the Arab-British Treaty."

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 24.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1=81.22 francs.

American To Become British Peer

Charles E. Pellew

PROFESSOR Charles Ernest Pellew, formerly Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University, New York City, a native-born American citizen, is in line for a British peerage through the death, in Washington, of his father, Henry E. Pellew, the Sixth Viscount of Exmouth, who succeeded to the title last August. The father retained his American citizenship and refused the title, which the son will accept. Professor Pellew, who was born in 1863, added, however, he would spend half his time in America.

Hupeh Bandits Burn A Church

(Reuter's Service)

Peking, Aug. 24.—The Italian Legation states that according to news reaching the Legation from Laohokow, North Hupeh, bandits burned the Italian Catholic church at Tzeho and attempted to seize Father Lella, who succeeded in escaping.

The Italian Minister has addressed to Dr. Wellington Koo a strong Note of protest against the new attempt against foreigners in China, who are guaranteed protection by treaty which the Chinese Government is unable to secure. The Italian Minister declares that he holds the Chinese Government responsible for this new offence and has made a reservation for asking an indemnity in proportion to the damages caused by the bandits in the lafest raid.

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TOKIO BUZZES WITH TALK OVER THE NEW CABINET

Politicians Busily Framing Line-Up Following Kato's Death

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Aug. 25.—On account of the death of Premier Kato, there is at present no alternative for the present Cabinet but to resign en bloc and as a consequence, the succeeding Cabinet question is about to be brought to the fore. Putting together press reports and outside comments in this connection, there are several new Cabinets, which are considered to be promising successors, namely, the "continuance Cabinet," the "intermediate Cabinet," the "Seiyukai Cabinet" and the "Kenseikai Cabinet."

By the "Continuance Cabinet," is meant a cabinet with the premier selected from among the present Cabinet Ministers. This argument is widely supported by the members of the present Cabinet and the majority of the members belonging to the Kenkyukai Party and the Seiyukai Party.

As a candidate for the new Premier, Mr. Okano, Minister of Justice and Mr. Midzuno, Minister of Home Affairs, are considered to be the most promising. There are rumors that Admiral Baron Saito, Governor-General of Chosen, and Baron Don, Governor-General of Taiwan, are also considered to be probable candidates for the Premiership.

Among those who are advocating the appearance of the "intermediate Cabinet," there is an argument that it is unreasonable to hand over the political power to the "continuance Cabinet" even if the Seiyukai Party has a majority of M. P.'s in Parliament, for the reason that though over one year has already elapsed since the uprising of the question as to the reconstruction of the Seiyukai Party. They are thus striving to recommend either Admiral Yamamoto or Admiral Baron Saito to the Premiership of the intermediate Cabinet." Though there are a section of politicians who are supporting Baron Den and Viscount Goto, this plan is to all appearance very hard to be put in force, as they have no strong foothold in Parliament. In the meantime, the Seiyukai Party asserts that as it has the vast majority of M. P.'s in the House of Representatives, it is quite natural that this party should form a succeeding Cabinet, taken from the common rule of constitutionalism.

The Seiyukai Party is thus making elaborate preparations for the formation of its own Cabinet. If the worst comes to the worst, however, the Seiyukai Party is determined either to support such an intermediate Cabinet, which is favorable to itself, or to direct absolute opposition against the formation by the Kenseikai Party of a succeeding Cabinet. On the other hand, the Kenseikai Party firmly insists that according to the common rule of constitutional government, the party is entitled to form its own Cabinet and thus to make a complete change in all administrative affairs, thereby renewing the popular mind.

The Kenseikai Party is thus about to state strong activity with a view to securing the political power. It is not yet known which will come out victorious, but the formation of a succeeding Cabinet will it is generally believed, be realised more quickly than might ordinarily be expected.

U.S. Observer Declares Treaty Is Unworkable

Rowland Boyden

ROWLAND Boyden, American observer on the Reparations Commission, threw a bombshell into the Allied Chieftains in France when he declared that the Versailles Treaty is unworkable, that Germany cannot meet its terms and that the sooner it is revised the better.

Colorado Flood Does Big Damage

(BY UNITED PRESS)
(Special To The China Press)

Fowler, Colo. Aug. 25.—The Arkansas river dam gave way before an onrush of water today and the river is flooding the entire countryside. Thousands of farmers in the vicinity are homeless and damage estimated at more than a million dollars gold has been done to buildings and crops. Three or four people are also believed to have been drowned.

Yunnanese Army Claims Victory

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, Aug. 23.—The Yunnanese troops claim a victory over the Northerners sent by General Wu Pei-fu to Namyung and Chihing near the Kiangsi border.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen again personally led the troops to attack Waichow. It is reported that the Yunnanese are withdrawing from Heungshan and also from Shuntak.

Australian Permanent Air Force

At the end of June a Bill relating to air defence was introduced in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia. In moving the second reading of the Bill, the Minister of Defence, Mr. E. K. Bowden, said its object was to provide for the constitution of the Royal Australian Air Force, composed of both permanent and citizen force units. The force was designed to meet the requirements of the naval and military forces, and civil aviation was provided for in the training of pilots for the civil service. The Bill gave no control over civil aviation, which was vested in the controller and the Minister. It was hoped that as the development of commercial aviation continued in Australia a large number of aeroplanes would be used in peace time for commercial purposes, and would, to a limited extent, be available to the Defence Department in case of war. Provision was made that the powers of the Air Board should correspond in some respects with those of the Naval Board and the Military Board, but they would not be so wide. The air force was brought under all the provisions of the Defence Act. The Bill provided for the enlistment of boys under the age of 18 years, who would not work in the air, but be trained as skilled tradesmen, such as engineers and carpenters. Officers could be transferred to the army or the navy, and vice versa. Power was given to proclaim certain areas forbidden to air traffic, also to proclaim air districts. This power would not be used at present, as the air force was established only in Victoria, but with the development of the force units would probably be allotted to other States.

ADMIRAL INJURED

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 25.—Admiral Sir John De Robeck was seriously injured in a motor accident in Lanarkshire yesterday evening. The Admiral sustained a fractured skull and was taken to hospital. He is unconscious.

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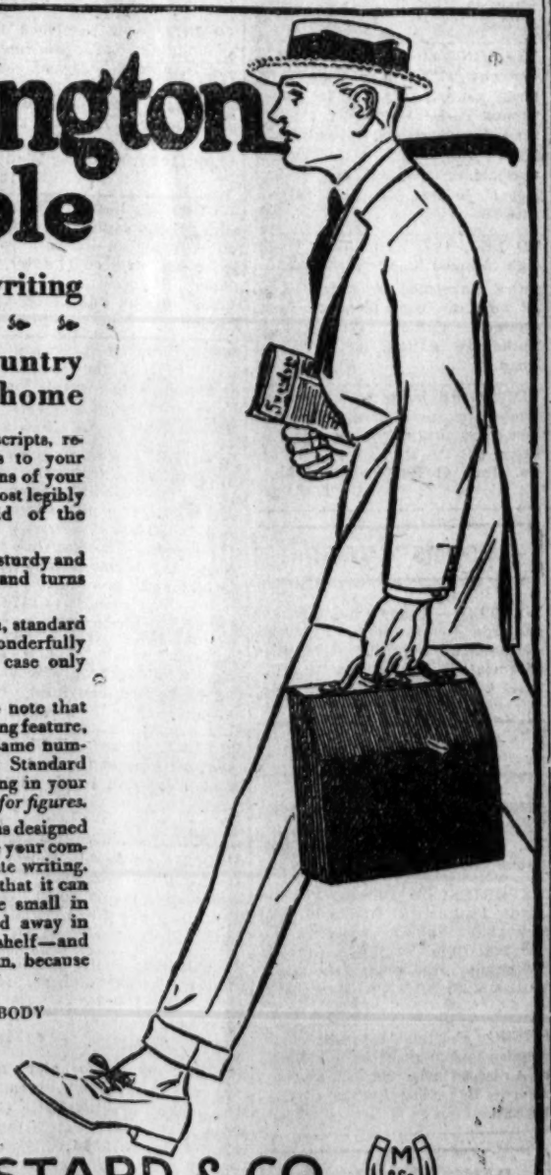

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WEST COAST LIFE INSURANCE Co.
San Francisco, Cal.
Financial Statement, December 31, 1922

Admitted Assets

Real estate	G$867,190.59
(This includes a modern fourteen story office building in San Francisco and other revenue producing property)	
First mortgage loans	1,384,834.15
(As security for these loans the Company holds first mortgages on property valued at more than two times the amount loaned.)	
Collateral loans	49,250.00
(Secured by negotiable securities of a value far in excess of the amount loaned.)	
Policy loans and premium Notes	1,592,904.16
(This amount shows the large paid up value of WEST COAST LIFE policies for this is the amount loaned to policy holders on the sole security of their policies. The company is amply protected by its reserves.)	
Interest and rents due and accrued	73,810.33
(This very small part of the annual revenue of the Company from interests and rents was due at the time the statement was made up.)	
Bonds and stocks owned	3,170,967.27
(Every purchase of stocks and bonds is approved by the directors and all are sound investments, such as United States government, state or municipal bonds.)	
Nett premiums outstanding and deferred	317,549.08
(An amount payable by policy holders on policies upon which the reserve is carried as a Liability.)	
Cash in banks and in office	291,427.52
Other assets	48,866.81
Total	G$7,796,799.91

Liabilities

Reserve on all outstanding policies	6,625,043.37
(This amount with interest at 3½% together with future premiums is sufficient to pay all policy claims as they fall due.)	
Reserve on losses incurred	48,095.90
(At the time this statement was made out death losses of that amount were in process of settlement.)	
Interest and premiums paid in advance	35,012.92
Reserve for taxes payable during 1923	70,243.61
(This substantial sum was reserved for the payment of taxes' most of which fall due shortly after the first of the year.)	
All other liabilities	32,409.12
(This includes all miscellaneous outstanding accounts.)	
Surplus to policyholders	985,994.99
(An added guarantee to policy holders in addition to the reserve.)	
Total	G$7,796,799.91

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Soviet Gives Version Of How Czar Nicholas Met Death In Report

Royal Russian Family Shot At Ekaterinburg Five Years Ago On Night Of July 16

Moscow, July 14.—Five years ago, at half past 10 o'clock at night on July 16, former Czar Nicholas Romanoff was killed with his wife and family at Ekaterinburg. Now for the first time, newspapers are able to publish the Soviet's official report of the killing, compiled by the men who carried it out with all the details of the circumstances and the reasons that prompted their action. The report runs:

"Arrested by the Provisional Government, Nicholas Romanoff and his family were first interned under arrest in one of the palaces at Tsarkoe-Selo. Under pressure of the growing anger of the workers, soldiers and sailors toward the Romanoff family the Provisional Government decided to send the 'royal prisoners' further into the country. On August 4, 1917, a special train, accompanied by two members of the Provisional Government with a special detachment of guards, brought the 'royal family,' their servants and the court nobility to Tuimen, whence they traveled by boat to Tobolsk.

"In the Winter of 1917 it became known that counter-revolutionary elements were beginning to concentrate around Tobolsk and a series of reports about the projected escape of the former Czar aroused the vigilance of the All Russian Central Executive Committee in Moscow, the local Soviet of Tobolsk and especially the Ural District Soviet of Ekaterinburg. (Ekaterinburg is the factory center of the Urals and was even more revolutionary in character than Petrograd, owing to its proximity to Siberia on the one hand and the extreme severity of the reprisals carried out by the Imperial Government after the abortive revolution of 1905-6, on the other.)

"Among others there appeared at Tobolsk a well-known member of the so-called 'Black Hundred' (Archbishop Hermogen), who in connection with Romanoff's European crowned relatives and defenders of the old regime began preparing a coup. To him a former officer of the Imperial army, named Rasvolsk, brought a letter from former Empress Marie, reading:

"'Most revered father, thou bearest the name of Holy Hermogen who fought for Russia—this is a symbol. Now your turn has come to try and save the fatherland. May this name become famous forever for saving Russia, the great sufferer.'

"At one of the February meetings of the Ural Soviet it decided to transfer Nicholas Romanoff to a safer place and a special committee of three persons—Dicovsky, Assistant Chairman of the Soviet, Voiov and Hotimsky—was appointed to conduct the transfer. In order to prevent the immediate escape of the Romanoffs from Tobolsk it was also decided to place guards on possible routes of flight. This was done at various likely points.

"Meanwhile the West Siberian Soviet, under whose jurisdiction Tobolsk was, learned of these preparations, and protracted negotiations took place between it and the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Ural Soviet, which insisted on the removal of the prisoners to Ekaterinburg to the Romanoff family.

"Finally the Ural Soviet decided to send there three persons—Avdeev, a worker from the Zickasosky factory; Hohriakof, a sailor, and Zaslavsky, a worker from the Nadéjensky factory—to find out the true situation of the Romanoffs in Tobolsk, to spread Communistic propaganda and bring pressure on the local Soviet.

"They left for Tobolsk in early March with false documents and without mentioning their purpose, as there were reports of the unreliability of the Tobolsk Soviet and guards of the Romanoff family, who having been appointed by Kerensky were not friendly to the Bolsheviki. They reached Tobolsk rapidly and set to work communicating with Ekaterinburg by special couriers.

"One of the first of their reports stated that the Tobolsk Soviet was made up of Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries. There was no communist organisation in the city. Great liberty was allowed to the Romanoff family, with free correspondence and easy intercourse with friends residing in Tobolsk, among whom was the ex-Guard officer, Prince Dolgorukof. Further inquiry confirmed the suspicions of the Ural Soviet about the presence of the counter revolutionary elements, and a little later Prince Lvoy, former head of the Provisional Government was arrested in Tuimen, where he had come ostensibly on lumber business.

"The Ekaterinburg committee quickly developed communistic agitation among the local soldiers, among the special guard around the Romanoffs and the workers of the city factories. Within ten days Hohriakof had become Assistant Chairman—and later Chairman—of the local Soviet, which gave the Ural Soviet possibility of communicating with Tobolsk by telegraph.

"At this point, however, there arrived at Tobolsk a detachment from the West Siberian Soviet, whose headquarters were at Omsk under charge of Demianoff, and the situation rapidly became acute. On the one hand the Ural Soviet was grouping loyal workers and Red Army units around Tobolsk at the disposal of Hohriakof and on the other there was intense agitation among elements favorable to the old regime.

"Finally Hohriakof was arrested by the West Siberian Soviet representatives on the charge of provocation. Only urgent protests from Ekaterinburg by direct wire saved him from being shot.

"Meanwhile, in Ekaterinburg vigorous pourparlers with the All-Russian Central Executive Committee about the removal of the Romanoffs continued. The committee engaged in the matter was strengthened by the inclusion of Goloshekin, Military Commissar of the Ural District, which gave opportunity to provide the necessary military forces for the transfer. Finally the Central Committee agreed and delegated its representative, Yakovlev to conduct the transfer."

SPIRITED AWAY

The report then gives a long and rather confused account of Yakovlev's action, from which it appears that at first, anyway, he had not much confidence either in the Tobolsk Soviet or that of Ekaterinburg. For the latter was soon startled to learn that a special train under Yakolev's charge, bearing the ex-Emperor, Empress and daughter Marie with Dr. Botkin and Prince Dulgorukof—but not other members of the imperial family—was on its way to Omsk.

The Ekaterinburg Soviet was furious and not only sent urgent telegrams to Moscow but also made arrangements with "reliable members of the Communist Party" at Omsk to blow up the train if, as they feared, Yakovlev or any one else attempted to run it through to Siberia, where Admiral Koltchak was then advancing westward.

However, Yakovlev duly arrived at Ekaterinburg with his train and stated at a special meeting of the district Soviet that he was instructed by the Central Executive Committee to deliver Nicholas Romanoff in Ekaterinburg alive, but that the attitude of the Ural Soviet people in Tobolsk was so threatening he had asked the Central Committee by direct wire for leave to hide Romanoff in a "safe spot" in the mountains near his own home in Ufa province. This the Central Committee refused, but agreed to his proposal to take the ex-Czar to Omsk, which prevented the measures taken by the Ural Soviet.

The latter thought this explanation rather fishy, but informed Yakovlev that his mission was now ended, disarmed his guards, supplied the party with money and sent them home.

The Ural suspicion was increased by examination of Dologerukoff, the search of whose baggage revealed a large sum of money in small bills, two maps of Siberia with the water routes outlined and a number of special marks. His contradictory statements convince them that he intended to organise the escape of the Romanoffs from Tobolsk, so it was decided to arrest him.

The report continues:

"When the news of the ex-Czar's coming to Ekaterinburg spread over the town great crowds began to gather at No. 1 Station, where the train stopped at the roundhouse, where the family were to be quartered. The train accordingly was removed to No. 2 Station, where representatives of the Ural Soviet—Didovsky, Belborodov and Avdeev—met it with two automobiles.

"They had new evidence of distrust on the part of Yakovlev, who did not want them to take away the prisoners without a guard, but finally Romanoff and his wife and daughter were removed with the guard to Ipatief House on Voznesensky Prospect, leaving the rest of the party and baggage on the train.

"This place had been chosen by the Soviet and the owner was ex-

(Continued on Page 19)

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THE legal battle for the $500,000,000 share of Wilmington, Delaware, that is to be made by the heirs of Charles Christopher Springer is about to begin, and the vanguard of the Springer Heirs, Inc., is in session in Chicago. They claim that leases on the main business section of Wilmington have ended and that the vast property must be returned to them. Two of the contestants are Mrs. J. M. Dehm and Mrs. H. R. Morrison. Mrs. Morrison declares that if the heirs are successful she intends to buy big automobiles for herself and her daughter-in-law.

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Soviet Gives Version Of How Czar Nicholas Met Death In Report

(Continued from Page 9)

pelled. Later a light fence was built round it to protect the inmates from curious eyes. On arrival at Ekaterinburg the 'House of Special Appointment,' as the building was known in Soviet circles, the Romanoff family were put in charge of Avdeev, who was appointed house commandant.

"It was soon discovered that there had never been an examination of the family's personal baggage, either at Tsarskoe-Selo or in Tobolsk. Accordingly, they were immediately directed to open it. Nicholas obeyed without protest. Alexandra, the Czarina, began an argument with the commandant. Nicholas then began to pace the room in agitation and said loudly: "The devil knows what this means. Until now we met polite behavior and gentlemanly people but now——'

"Nicholas was told he must remember that he was no longer at Tsarskoe-Selo but in Ekaterinburg, and that if he wished to be troublesome he would be separated from his family and on a repetition of such insolence be put to forced labor.

"Both Alexandra and Nicholas realised that the matter was serious and obeyed the demand of the house commandant."

"Ipatief House is a two-story building whose lower floor is half below the street surface, owing to a strong slope of the ground. On the upper floor five rooms were set aside for the Romanoffs, under semi-jail regime.

"In May the ex-Czar's son and other daughter were brought from Tobolsk and confined with their parents. Without subjecting the prisoners to specially repressive measures, Ipatief House was kept under constant and watchful surveillance by a special detachment of Red Guards housed in a building opposite.

"Nicholas Romanoff, who appears to be generally indifferent to events around him, behaved quietly enough. He tried at first to speak to the guards, but ceased when this was forbidden. Not so the Czarina, who tried to protest at every opportunity against the conditions of her regimen.

"The family got food from the Soviet kitchen, the best in town, with a daily ration of two meals per head. A primus stove was put at their disposal to heat food. The prisoners were taken out daily for a walk in the little garden, where was installed apparatus for physical exercise. The house commandant did not interfere with the private life of the prisoners, leaving them to divide the day as they pleased.

"On Easter holiday they expressed a wish to go to church. This was refused, but a priest was allowed to come to the house, and two 'kulitchi' (Easter cakes) and 'paskah' (Easter cream cheese) were provided with colored eggs. No outside food was allowed. Nuns from the local convent brought large baskets of food daily, but the commandant invariably handed it over to the guards.

"Although the district Soviet defeated attempts of various people to communicate with the prisoners on divers pretexts, it soon became evident, even to the mass of the population, that the monarchist groups were flocking to Ekaterinburg to organise a plot for Nicholas's release. At one time the district Soviet was faced with the prospect of a spontaneous uprising of workers against the Czar and those around him, which necessitated at first an endless watch by members of the Soviet. Later a connection between so-called members of the Red Cross present in Ekaterinburg and the Czechoslovaks was definitely established.

"During this period the movement of Orenburg Cossacks and of Czechs created a threat of attack on Ekaterinburg, which the Ignatius [illegible] Romanoff family in the city had increased. From Vintka were brought the former Grand Duke and Princes Sergy, Michelovitch, Igor, Constantin, Ivan Constantinovitch and Prince Paley. Also were sent from Moscow by decision of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission (Cheka) the widow of Grand Duke Sergy Alexandrovitch (former Governor of Moscow, assassinated in 1905), Elizabeth Fedorovora.

"The danger of their presence in proximity to the battle line, led the district Soviet to send them to Alopayevsk under responsibility of the local Ispolcom. With them were sent two Serbs, Migich and Bogevich, who had come to Ekaterinburg with a mission from the Servian Charge d'Affairs, to communicate with Nicholas. They pretended that they had received permission from Moscow for this, which was untrue. Therefore they were arrested.

"As the battle line approached, the activity of the monarchist elements increased. The following extracts show the types of letters for the prisoners seized by the civilian guardians:

"'The hour of liberation approaches, and the days of the usurpers are numbered. Slavic armies are now within several versts of Ekaterinburg. The moment has come. It is necessary to act.'

"Another runs:

"'Our friends are not sleeping, and hope the hour so long awaited has struck.'

"In June information reached the Ural Soviet that an organisation formed to liberate the Romanoffs was about to act. This led to discussion of executing the prisoners. Social Revolutionary members of the Soviet, Ilotimsky and Sokolvitch, and others insisted on the earliest execution, accusing the Communists of inconsistency.

"The question of shooting Nicholas Romanoff and all with him was decided in principle early in July. The organisation of the execution and the date were left to the Presidium of the Soviet.

"The sentence was carried out on the night of July 16. Two days later the President of Ekaterinburg, Ispolcom Goloshekin, announced from the stage of the town theater: 'On the night of the 16th to 17 Nicholas the Bloody was shot by order of the Ekaterinburg Soviet of workers and peasants.'

"In a session of the All Russian Central Executive Committee held July 18 Chairman Sverdlov reported the execution of the former Czar. After discussion of all the circumstances of the case, the Presidium of the Central Committee approved the action of the Ural Soviet.

"When the Presidium of the District Soviet signed the death warrant of Nicholas Romanoff and his family the Czechoslovak line was very near, and counter-revolutionary bands were approaching the city from the Western Ural railroad. It was necessary to hurry the execution, whose organisation was entrusted to a reliable revolutionary workman of the Vormakof. In order to prevent interference by supporters of the Czarist regime it was carried out as follows:

"The Romanoff family were informed that they must move from the upper floor to the lower. All [illegible] the ex-Czar Nicholas Alexandrovitch, his wife Alexandra Fedorovna, his son, Alexei, daughters, family physician Botkin, the heirs, male nurse and the governess of the Princesses went downstairs about 10 p.m. Here, in one of the rooms of the ground floor, they were directed to stand at the wall. Then the house commandant, Andeev, who was also representative of the Ural Soviet, read the death sentence, adding that their hopes of liberation were futile; all must die.

"The unexpected news shocked the doomed ones, and only the ex-Czar spoke, asking: 'Then we won't be taken anywhere?'

"Revolver shots put an end to the doomed ones. Only four persons were present who carried out the execution.

"About 1 o'clock a.m. the bodies were taken out to the forest in the region of the Verkhisetsky factory and the village of Paikina, where they were burned next day.

"The shooting passed unnoticed, although it took place in the center of the city. The shots were drowned by the noise of an automobile standing under the windows at the time of the shooting. Even the guards did not know, and for two days more they changed guard regularly.

"The fact of the shooting was published in the local papers on July 23. In an editorial of the Ural Workers, Safarof, one of the members of the Presidium of the local Soviet who signed the death warrant wrote:

"'By the mercy of the revolution he had lived too long already, this crowned murderer.'"

The report adds that investigations made by the white forces after the capture of Ekaterinburg failed to locate the bodies of the ex-imperial family, although articles of burned clothing and certain jewels were discovered. The report explains this by the fact that the bodies were stripped before cremation and the clothes burned elsewhere. The jewels doubtless were sewn in the lining of their clothing.

Other members of the family sent to Alopayevsk were shot there in July and their bodies later discovered by the white guards and buried in the cathedral. In the local papers only the Czar's execution was reported, which led to a variety of erroneous stories about the survival of other members of the family. The report concludes:

"By his crimes Nicholas had warranted the epithet of 'The Bloody' throughout his reign he was pitiless toward workers and peasants, thousands and tens of thousands of whom he shot and sent to their deaths. He shot down the poor and needy not only when they revolted against his despotism, but even when they sought him to beg his aid and mercy. Right to the end he opposed the will of the people and put his hopes in rescue by the White Guards and Czechoslovaks. Now 'Nicholas the Bloody' is no more and the workers and peasants can say to their enemy: 'You made your last stake upon the King. Your card lost and you received the King's severed, crowned head.'"

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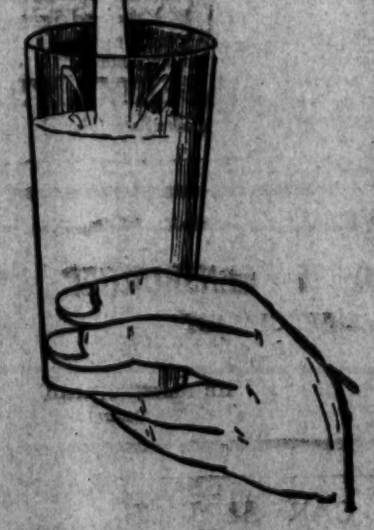

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China Waiting For Development

Political Disturbances Are Temporary—Railway Construction Is Secret Of Progress—Building Impossible Without Foreign Capital —Low Cost Of Living—Confidence In The Future

BY CHAO HSIN-CHU
(*Charge d'Affaires, London*)

Everyone agrees that China needs development, even those who are perhaps at the present moment the most severe critics of the existing measure of internal troubles. Trade in China is, however, the life of the nation, and politics are not. Therein it differs from other countries which I could mention by name, but abstain from doing so. Accordingly, the theme I have selected is as appropriate now as it ever was, and, as a matter of fact, a good deal more so, in view of the inevitable influences of Western civilisation.

Little is popularly known about China; such as is known is a little indefinite. The country is 4,300,000 square miles in size, or larger than the United States and Argentina put together. In comparison, France is only 213,000 square miles and Germany 208,780 square miles. The size of Szechuen Province is as large as one of these two Powers. China's population is about 420,000,000 or about the same amount as that of the entire British Empire, including India. Its commercial activity is probably unparalleled in the world's history; the thrift of its people, in a country where there are relatively few rich men, is world-renowned. It is a purely agricultural country, though there are beginnings of what, in the Western phrase, is known as industrialism, more especially in cotton goods manufacture and coal-mining. Its supply of agricultural products is unlimited, because of the general richness of the soil and the abundance of because of the varying temperatures from North to South and East to West. Its mineral products are also very rich, and one day industrial development, now in its infancy, will be unrivalled. In other words, China produces everything she wants and can consume everything she produces, with a surplus for outside exportation Thus she is a self-supporting country.

All countries are in a state of evolution. What, therefore, will be the future of China in respect to industrialism? At present all manufactured goods are imported mainly from abroad, especially machinery, woolen and cotton goods, leather goods, and the like. Yet there are, as I have said above, evidences of growing industrialisation. Such factories as exist are established in the large cities, with the inevitable result that the local congestion of population becomes more and more pronounced. In short, the country is beginning to tread the industrial path taken by most Western countries in the nineteenth century. Its progress is bringing with it all the problems which then faced Europe, and perhaps in an aggravated form, and we have yet to see if we shall solve them on the same lines. The most acute is the labor problem, which needs to be solved and should be solved, the sooner the better, in order to avoid hardship and disturbances which always follow in the train of unregulated industrialism, such as is entailed by long hours, low wages, overcrowding, and child and female labor. We have the opportunity of profiting by the experiences of others, and while personally I am not in favor of much encouragement of industrial life other than due to slow and normal evolution, I realise that if it has to come we had better be prepared, to avoid mistakes which may be irreparable. In any case we cannot introduce Western capitalistic methods as applied to industry into China: there must be modification. This can be effected in the early stages of the process far better than later on. In other words—at least, according to my opinion—more freedom must be given in China to individual development, and I would prefer to see greater scope for purely private enterprise. Harmony of interworking between Capital and Labor is especially vital to China. This would do away with any incentive to Bolshevism, which would find no way of invading the country if the people were satisfied with their mode of life and their normal domestic arrangements as permitted by their economic position.

AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY

In other words, China is coming forward, and ought to, come forward, as an industrial country only in the later stages of her national evolution. This may be a disadvantage, because development is retarded; on the other hand, it may be an advantage, because progress will be more smooth working—slower, indeed, but safer. Perhaps I am not alone in thinking that if for the time being China can be maintained as an agricultural country, the result for her well-being and happiness will be much greater. Every villager owns his house; most of the farmers own and cultivate their fields. A harvest, figured in English money, may be valued at only a few guineas, but it means affluence to a farmer. These can well satisfy their wants, and they are really happy. In fact, agriculture sometmes makes a better country and produces better citizens. Industrialism may bring wealth and add to material comfort, but in an agricultural nation you will find no agitation, no revolutionary tendencies, no dynamic outbursts, no excesses. The nation will be kept in static development; there will, on the whole, be greater health and more pure contentment. Advancement may be slower, but it will be gradual and permanent.

Yet I am not disposed to deny that China cannot escape from the advancing wave of industrialism. I only urge preparation and anticipation. To some extent I think it is inevitable and necessary for China to develop her various new industries, which she can do so well by making use of her cheap labor—and labor, though cheap, need not be discontented—and her vast supply of raw materials, which, with better transport, would be to hand almost everywhere. Thereby she would supply the demands for certain kinds of manufactured goods at home and yet not conflict with the impulse for certain kinds of imported articles from abroad.

It is, however, in the first place, essential to remember that agricultural products are much needed both at home and abroad, since the market in other countries is worldwide, while there is a vast consuming population in China itself. Moreover, there is ample scope at present for opening up China's mineral resources. These have remained untouched for thousands of years, and contain wealth almost undreamed of. Herein lie two great openings for the country's activities—mineral development and agricultural improvement.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

On these lines we could well look to economic equilibrium, and thus also it would be possible to ensure a peaceful people, and with such a people a stable Government. The next task would be to co-ordinate effort in building up the latter. In accordance with modern tendency, this should be looked for on the lines of provincial autonomy, with the fullest possible opportunities for self-development, both in the individual and in the mass. The National Republic will be the easiest form of superstructure on a subdivision of government which ensures the preservation, and effects the exploitation, of all the best qualities of the people. It is to China that the idea of a World Democracy is most easily applicable. I am aware that there are current political disturbances. They are not uncommon either in China or in any other country, but they are purely temporary. They represent the inevitable working of reorganisation and reconstruction due to a change in the form of government, which comes as a novelty to a people which for centuries has existed under quite another regime. Other nations, as history shows, have long periods of disturbed transition. Universal education and political awakening will improve the situation from year to year, and public opinion, on which stability can alone be firmly established, is not only forming, but even now has reached a high level of influence and consolidation. However long and troubled the period of transition, is the result will be acceptable to the new people. They are content to wait in the sure conviction that the harvest will be worthy of the sowing, ripening, and reaping. Sir John Jordan has rightly said that, given time and patience, the Chinese will work out their own salvation and earn for themselves the place in the family of nations to which their numbers, intelligence, and industry so fully entitle them. I thank him for his sentiment, and agree with him on the point. Foreign interference will not only not aid, but will make the task doubly difficult.

THE OPEN DOOR

Already China has adopted a policy which is consonant with her needs of the day and with her prospect of the future. China stands for the Open Door of opportunity for all, for equal measure of commercial participation to those who wish to participate, for the absence of special spheres of influence—always a subject of foreign conflict and home peril—for the refusal to acquiesce in any trade monopoly, for no foreign intervention in her internal affairs, and for rigid honesty in the fulfilment of all her foreign obligations and the payment of all her foreign debts. This applies to all unsecured as well as to secured debts, which in dollar may appear high, but which in value, especially in reference to the taxable and taxed capacity of the people, are trifling in their burden. No Western nation but would in point of taxation change places with China. No Western country can show so small a debt reckoned per capita over the entire population. It is but a few shillings at the most.

China, too, is wealthy, because she is so little developed and possesses such great potentialities for development. Her railways barely scratch the surface of developable country—profitably developable. To this end some of the new lines should be built, such as the Szechuen-Hankow line, while some of the uncompleted lines should be finished, and these include the Canton-Hankow and the Lung-Tsin-U-Hai lines. The first-named would connect the Peking-Hankow line stretching to the North and the Canton-Hankow line stretching to the South. Over this line agricultural and mineral products would be carried from the remotest parts of the interior to the Treaty ports Take the case of the Province of Szechuen. Eggs are so cheap that a price according to Western ideas is barely quotable. The supply of rice and wheat is illimitable and unlimited. The cost of living in this province can be reckoned at less than twopence a day, while in the Treaty and trade ports it is very much higher. If the surplus of food and kindred products could, by the improvement of transportation, be better and more widely distributed, the cost of living could be reduced the

(Continued on Page 12)

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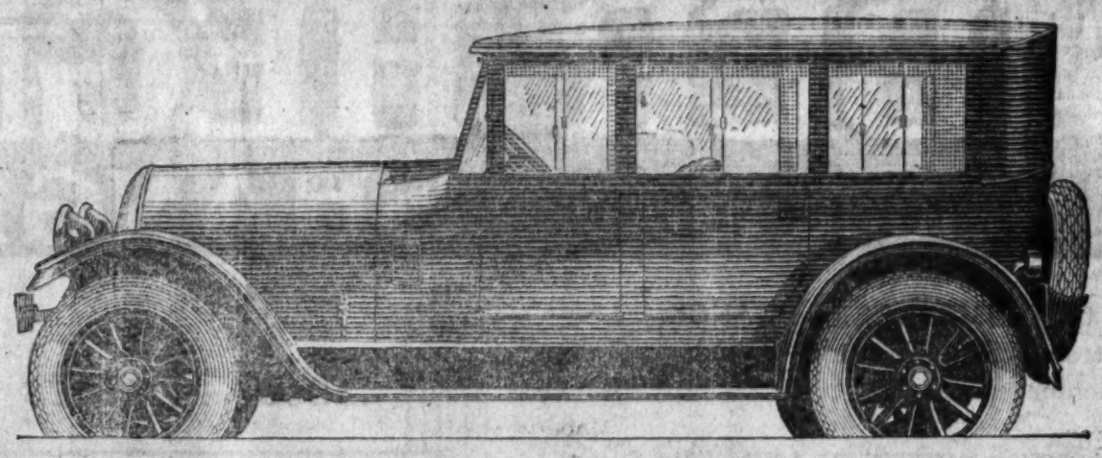

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China Waiting For Development

(Continued from Page 11)

throughout most of the country generally.

MONEY IN RAILWAYS

Of the Canton-Hankow line there is only about 200 miles uncompleted—between Chuchow an Sui-Wan. This line is known as the Hukuang Railway. For the complete termination of the work of construction, together with the provision of adequate rolling stock for the whole line between Canton and Hankow, the cost is assessed by experts at not more than about five million sterling, and the work, since the line has been surveyed, would not need more than three years to reach a satisfactory conclusion. There is a little history affecting the Hukuang Railway Bonds, which are largely held in London. The price was once as low as 45, and recently went up to 55, though it used to be 65 or thereabouts last November. The fall is due to the fact that the investing public were alarmed owing to a rumor that payment of the interest for December 15 last would be postponed as a result of internal troubles in China; but the Peking Government as usual, furnished the necessary funds, and the full liability was duly met. Of course, the line is not paying, owing to its incomplete condition, but according to the terms of the loan agreement, the guarantee for payment both of interest and principal is provided not merely by the line itself, but also by the salt and rice revenues of the Hupeh and Hunan provinces, and in the ultimate result, by the Chinese Government itself. Accordingly, the payment of interest for last December and for June 15 last were both made from the salt surplus under the Central Government. Yet such was the unsettling effect on the market quotations of the loan of the rumors to which I have alluded, and such was the ignorance of the investing public, that the price today has not yet recovered. This, though, is merely a matter of time, since the loan is as secure as any other railway loan, like the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan, or the Honan Railway Loan, or the Shanghai-Nanking Bonds, whose prices remain high. Remember, in short, that when on the 200 miles of the Hukuang section to which I have referred are completed, the railway will be worked at a handsome profit, both by reason of its important situation and the dense population along the whole stretch of country.

Let me turn for a moment to the Lung-Tsin-U-Hai Railway Bonds. A large part of this line has been completed, at all events in the center across the Honan and Kiangan provinces, leaving only the extreme west end and the extreme east end still to be finished. If the whole line is finished, the products of Kansu and Shensi provinces will be carried out to the port of Hai-chow on the open China Sea. In short, this line is just as important and potentially prosperous as the Canton-Hankow and Szechuen-Hankow lines.

FOREIGN CAPITAL WANTED

There is a great future in China for all railway construction. Labor is cheap; some sorts of material specially adapted to constructional work are plentiful. In many respects there is no shortage of what I may call building material, while engineering assistance and rolling stock can be obtained from Western countries. All that is needed to help China to build more railways or to complete those in a state of partial construction is foreign capital. China has capital, but her capital has for the most part been invested in the existing industries. According to the well-known economic principle, new industries require new capital. China herself has not much free money at home, so foreign capital is required and is welcome. The war interfered with the building of the above-mentioned lines. Foreign financiers could not fulfil their promises to furnish money during the progress of hostilities, and now, after the war, no offer has been made to China for even completing the important lines to which attention has been called. These lines therefore remain unfinished, and are not in consequence remunerative, with the result that the Chinese Government has to bear the expense both of maintaining the lines and of paying the interest and the principal of the loans. Foreign creditors are to some extent suffering from the widespread but unfounded rumors of inability to pay, but they can rest assured that their claims will be met, though the delay in the constructional work is far more disastrous to the Chinese Government than to the bondholders. Yet so convinced is China of the value of railways that the Government will gladly construct more lines if it can afford to do so. It holds this view because it knows well that prosperity and economic development follow the extension of every railway line. This has been established in Northern China—never so rich a country as the South—but where a glance at the map will show how the land has been opened out and up by railway construction. Far more lines exist there than in the South, with the result that transportation is convenient, easy, and benefiting the people, who find the advantage of improved communications a source of certain revenue and increased personal comfort.

UNITING NORTH AND SOUTH

Moreover, railways will not only help to develop commerce, but will tend to establish and promote political tranquility. Unification will be easier, nearer, and more effective when the Hukuang Railway is completed. Thereby the extreme North and the extreme South will be brought within a few days of each other, with the result that political disturbances will be lessened at once and in time removed by the centralisation of government, the co-ordination of provincial activities, and the better mutual understanding of the different peoples. Traffic and communication are the great promoters of peace and tranquility. Hence, like most Chinese who understand the problem, I should welcome the resumption of constructional work on these lines if foreign capital should become available. We need it urgently for this purpose, and I feel certain the Chinese Government will not hesitate to open negotiations when a good and reasonable offer is forthcoming.

To lend money to China for any unproductive use is not advisable, but for such productive purposes as railway construction it is both fitting and proper and remunerative. It is true that some persons hold the view that no loan should be made to China, and that China should be compelled to do as best she can, without a penny of foreign assistance. The view has no real foundation either in fitness or intelligence if applied to all aspects of Chinese life, since foreign capital for railway and kindred productive work stands on quite a special plane. Without such capital how can China develop? As it is she cannot afford to finish even the uncompleted railway-lines; she cannot afford to buy railway materials from Western countries, or to pay Western engineers for their help and direction in constructional undertakings; she cannot afford money to pay for either locomotives or rolling stock from foreign manufacturers without further supply of foreign capital. Hence, unless such assistance is forthcoming, I see no chance of the incomplete railway-lines being finished for many years to come. All new development will be impossible.

Let me, in short, point out that foreign financiers need not be afraid either as to the liabilities or the ability to meet obligations to pay of the Chinese Government. If they lend money to China for railway construction, there is no doubt of the ability of the lines to pay when once they have been built. As before the war, the Chinese Government will be ready and willing to afford all direct State guarantees for any railway loan which may be accepted. It will do so because it knows that the dense population and the vast natural resources of the country will afford an absolute certainty for the success of any approved railway scheme. In this policy China follows on American lines. The United States constructed many lines extending to uninhabited territories. They did not pay at first, but they paid richly afterwards. Australia is adopting the same policy. It ran the initial risk, but the results are justifying the policy, and will increasingly do so. Railways in China are profitable enterprises from the very start, since the population is on the spot and ready to welcome the innovation. In the case of the countries mentioned there was delay and possibly a little uncertainty in awaiting the full fruition of enterprise. There is none in China. The country as a whole will from every standpoint be benefited by the improvement of the means of transportation, while the world will be equally benefited by opening up a vast potential market for its manufactures and by ensuring an easy outflow of the illimitable natural products upon which its ever-increasing industrialism depends.

In short, the present political unrest in no way stands in the way of economic development. In fact, it can be said that the sooner we reach a crisis in the political situation, the sooner will come the turning-point in our post-war recovery. People will interest themselves, and are interesting themselves, more keenly in national affairs, will thereby contribute to the bringing about more speedily of a solution of the critical problem now confronting them. It is, perhaps, characteristic of the Chinese people that they have hitherto not taken such an interest, but the change now setting in is all to the good. In any case, China, in spite of politics, is economically improving, and therein we Chinese find ground for optimism and encouragement. To borrow a familiar Western metaphor, we may be groping in the dark, and awaiting the dawn, but we are all confident that this is at hand.

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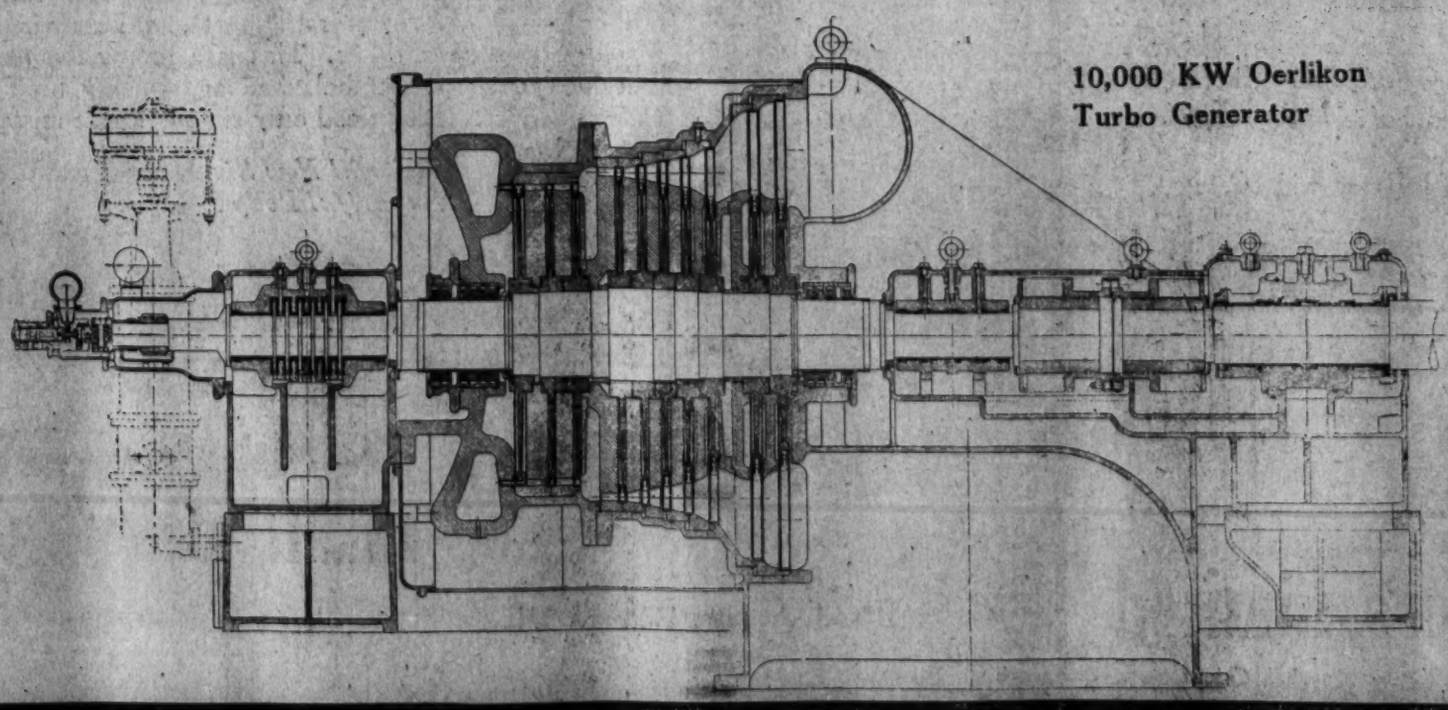

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Korniloff's Fight For The Old Russia

Memoirs Of General Denikin Brought Down To The Collapse Of April, 1918

A REVIEW BY COLONEL A. M. NIKOLAIEFF

Ocherki Rousskoi Smouti (The Russian Turmoil). Volume II. General Korniloff's Struggle. August, 1917-April, 1918. By General A. I. Denikin, 345 pp., with illustrations and sketches. Paris: I. Povlovsky and Co.

The name of the author is well known, and the first volume under the above title has already been published in English. During the armed struggle against Bolshevism he was the aid of General Korniloff—the leader of the anti-Bolshevist forces—and when the latter was killed he succeeded him and continued the struggle for two years, fighting until the situation became hopeless. The author is one of the ablest Russian Generals. He distinguished himself in the Russo-Japanese War; in the World War, as commander of the so-called "Iron Division," he was responsible for several brilliant successes won over the Austro-Hungarian troops. After the outbreak of the revolution, being at that time the commander of an army corps, he was called by the Provisional Government to the Stavka (G. H. Q. of the Russian Armies) to take up the post of Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, General Alexeieff, after the Emperor's abdication. At the time of the Bolshevist coup he was in command of the army group on the southwestern front.

The subject of the book embraces the most tragic period of the Russian history—the eight months (August, 1917-April, 1918) in the course of which the "prelude" of Bolshevism was played, the Bolshevist revolution took place and the civil war started. The author, as an eyewitness and participant fully informed, while making an interesting analysis, gives a vivid and picturesque description of the events and men, beginning with Korniloff's "rebellion" against Kerensky, and ending with Korniloff's death in the attack on Ekaterinorad, held by the Bolsheviki. Although a leader of one of the warring sides himself, General Denikin presents the facts with striking impartiality, which is very characteristic of him. The readers, therefore, get acquainted with the situation as it really existed, and learn new facts and details in the light of which all that happened in Russia may be better understood.

In August, 1917, it had become clear that the Bolshevist revolution was almost unavoidable. "Only a Government inspired by a firm determination to fight Bolshevism in a ruthless war could save the country, nearly doomed. . . . The country was confronted with an alternative—either to go without a struggle under the control of the Bolsheviki or to put forward a force willing and capable to engage them in a decisive fight." Such a force could arise from the movement centered round Korniloff, the popular Commander-in-Chief, behind whom stood also the bourgeoisie and the "liberal democracy" (as opposed to the "revolutionary" or radical democracy), but only on condition it was supported by the Kerensky Government. However, Kerensky, tied to the Soviet, could not, neither did he wish to, engage in a war against Bolshevism. Even on the eve of the overthrow of his Government (November 6), speaking in the Council of the Republic, he said that, although the actions of the Bolsheviki amounted to high treason, he ordered the military authorities to take no decisive measures against them, because he wanted to make it possible for the guilty ones first to admit their fault. Not only did Korniloff get no support from Kerensky, but, as is known, a struggle ensued between the two, the result of which was most disastrous for Russia.

What were Korniloff's aims? This question is answered by Denikin thus: Korniloff was a soldier and a military leader, never pretending to political infallibility. He looked upon himself as upon a powerful battering-ram, which was to break through the circle of the anti-national and alien forces surrounding and pressing the Government, and to assist the latter with the support of the army in the task of guiding the country to the free expression of the people's will.

The struggle between Kerensky and Korniloff ended in Kerensky's victory, after which the army remained without leaders because Korniloff and his associates had been put under arrest, and the leaders of the State remained without an army. Very soon the results of that victory came to light. Trotsky was elected Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet. The Government's "declaration," its program as to the continuation of the war and election of the Constituent Assembly, was met on the part of the Soviets by a resolution (September 25) demanding the Government's resignation. The "Balkanisation", of the Russian State by way of self-determination of her component and organic parts made rapid progress and became an accomplished fact. The whole country reached a state of things which was "unimaginable." Headliness could be seen daily in the newspapers telling of anarchy, riots, pogroms, lynchings, acts of violence, brigandage, high way and railroad robbery.

"Nothing now can be done with the people," wrote one of the divisional commanders stationed in the southwest; "they have neither conscience nor shame."

In their criminal activities the people were greatly aided by more than 100 convicts freed from prisons. The peasants quietly completed their work of seizing the land and dividing it among themselves. The landowners' country houses were burned down. The breeding cattle were killed. The factories and works were socialised; more than 1,000 of them had stopped working by the middle of October. The railroads went on strike (the war was still on), which ended only when an additional appropriation for wages amounting to 705,000,000 rubles was granted. Such were the conditions under which the Kerensky Government worked in the last two months of its existence.

What were the fundamental causes of the people turning over to Bolshevism? In a broad summing up the following are given by the author: The tremendous war weariness, the psychology of the masses, the inactivity of the majority and the boundless energy of the organised minority, the enticing mottoes: "The power to the proletariat, the land to the workmen and an immediate peace." When on November 7 an armed revolt started in the capital no armed force, except a few scores of military cadets, was at the disposal of the Government. All was ended in a few days, after Kerensky fled, aided by General Krasnoff (the author of the book "From the Two-Headed Eagle to the Red Flag"), who gave him half an hour's time. One of the first orders of the Council of the People's Commissars was that the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, General Doukhonin, open immediately negotiations with the enemy with the object of concluding peace. Doukhonin refused, whereupon the Stavka was seized by a detachment of Bolsheviki and he was torn to pieces by a crowd of sailors.

At the time when these events were taking place and Bolshevism was spreading all over Russia a few Russian Generals arrived in the region of Don and in its capital city Novotcherkask. They came from Bikhov, a small town some fifty miles distant from the Stavka at Mogulov. At Bikhov, together with General Korniloff, whose associates they were, they were kept in prison by Kerensky's order, awaiting their trial for "revolting against the Provisional Government." On the eve of the seizure of the Stavka by the Bolsheviki they were set free by Doukhonin, and, having left the prison, traveled, as conspirators, each by himself, to the distant Don. One pretended to be a German colonist; another, a Polish landlord; the third, a Bolshevist soldier, and the fourth, an ensign, called from the reserve. The latest to arrive was Korniloff, who reached Novotcherkask only in the second half of December. He had left Bikhov at the head of the Tekinsky regiment of native cavalry, devoted to him unreservedly, with which he would not part, having decided to march the whole way across the country, a distance of about 800 miles. This march was not brought to its end because Korniloff, anxious for the safe arrival of the regiment at its point of destination, made the second part of the journey alone, but the column marched seven days under most trying circumstances, suffering from Winter cold, surrounded by dangers and obstacles, getting into traps. The description of this march reminds one of the adventures of fiction.

It had been decided to go to the Don region long before the Bolshevist coup. This region, with its Cossack self-government and strong national traditions, was considered the only base where a continuation of the armed resistance could be organised in case of the breaking up of the front. Before Korniloff and his associates arrived from Bikhov at Novotcherkask the Alexeiff organisation was already there in existence. General Alexeieff, former Chief of Staff of the Emperor and Commander-in-Chief of the armies, whose counsel and influence had been sought in difficult circumstances, was responsible for the creation of that organisation which was to play such an important role in the history of the Russian turmoil. His plan was to assemble in the Southeast elements that remained loyal and to form there an army necessary for re-establishing order. Officers, military cadets, students, a certain number of the elder soldiers, single and in groups, struggled across the Bolshevist sea, trying to join General Alexeieff in the region of Don. Many of them on their way were killed and put in prison. Those who had succeeded in getting through formed the organisation.

When the Bolshevist offensive against the Don started (in January), the Volunteer Army, despite its small number opposed it successfully, inflicting heavy defeats on the Soviet troops. But soon a severe blow was dealt to the whole anti-Red movement; the Cossack regiments mutinied and joined the Red Guard; the Cossack Ataman, General Kaledin, one of the ablest army corps commanders in the World War, seeing the hopelessnes of the situation, resigned his post and sent a bullet through his heart. Under these circumstances nothing remained to the Volunteer Army but to leave the region of the Don. It was decided to move to the Northern Caucasus, to the region of the Kuban, where, according to available information, the population was in sympathy and where the authorities were with the Volunteer Army's aims ready to fight Bolshevism and had at their disposal an armed force.

In the midst of the Winter the withdrawal of the Volunteer Army from the Don took place and the march to the Kuban started. The description of that march, the "Anabasis of the Volunteer Army," after which it came back to the Don, occupies the last third of the book. It was a route marked by blood, a journey of sufferings and heroic deeds. The following lines of the book give a vivid picture of the circumstances of the march:

"We marched away. Madness marched in our trail. Full of hatred, it forced its way into the cities, reveling, pilaging and killing. Our wounded left behind were dragged from the hospitals and put to death on the streets. Our families, also left behind, lived in constant fear, because, if their names by some accident were disclosed, the Bolsheviki would not hesitate in deciding their fate.

"We started the campaign under conditions very unusual; a handful of men, lost in the wide Don steppes, surrounded by the roaring sea that flooded the Russian soil; among them two former Commanders-in-Chief of the Russian Armies, one Commander-in-Chief of an army group, the Chiefs of Staff of larger units, Army Corps Commanders, Colonels . . . carrying a rifle, and with a haversack, containing their scanty belongings, hanging from a sling across the shoulder, they marched in a long column, moving slowly in the knee-deep snow. . . . They marched away from the dark night and spiritual slavery, wandering toward the unknown . . . after the Blue Bird."

Following the description of the march to the Kuban, the reader involuntarily is carried to a fantastic world, recalling the epochs in which Fenimore Cooper, Walter Scott and Alexandre Dumas found their inspiration. The first day of the march was not yet over when a Bolshevist detachment barred the Korniloff army's way. It became necessary to deploy in battle formation and engage in a fight which ended in an assault. Every other day the column had to do the same in order to proceed further. Out of eighty days of the march, during which a distance of 700 miles was covered, forty-four days the army had to fight.

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Bok Prize Contestant Would Buy Peace With Excess American Riches

Prof. Thompson Would Cancel European Debts If All Nations Would Agree To Disarm

Professor J. Eugene Thompson of the Newtown High School, Elmhurst, has sent an elaboration of the plan he entered in the contest for the American peace award of $100,000 offered by Edward W. Bok. In presenting the amended plan he said he realised that World Court along the lines advocated by President Harding was essential to make world peace permanent.

"I do not think it is beyond our hopes to say that within this generation we shall see criminal nations defending themselves in a court of law with civilisation as the plaintiff," Professor Thompson said "My plan is simply one of buying peace with the so-called surplus wealth which the other nations of the world claim we possess. Our natural resources have given us financial supremacy, and I propose that we use this supremacy to induce our European neighbors to disarm. Once the world is disarmed and the agencies of welfare, destroyed, we may begin to hope for peace. But we will never have it before disarmament.

"If I am awarded the prize of $100,000 I shall devote $99,000 of it toward putting my plan into action. I am confident that I can wage an effective campaign for the cause of world peace with this money."

ELABORATES ON PLAN

Professor Thompson's plan in skeleton form is as follows:

A There shall be a congress of representatives of all the nations, and the following terms shall be presented by the United States:

I. All obligations incurred during the World War shall be cancelled by the United States, upon condition that the nations benefiting by the lifted indebtedness shall subscribe to the plan for total disarmament.

II. The United States shall extend loans to those nations impoverished by the World War, upon condition that the nations benefiting by the loans shall subscribe to the plan for total disarmament.

III. The United States will disarm simultaneously with the nations under no financial obligation to the United States and in no need of financial assistance.

a. Disarmament shall consist of the reduction of standing armies to 10,000 men and the permanent conversion of all naval and air equipment to commercial uses.

1. Total and permanent destruction of all explosives, guns, rifles, mines, gas apparatus, torpedoes, cannon, bombs, etc. without exception, by all nations.

B. There shall be a permanent World Court of Justice established, whose decision shall be final respecting the settlement of disputes between nations.

I. This court shall consist of twelve Justices—one from each of the twelve largest nations.

In a letter William J. Bruff of Goshen, N. Y., writes that, in his opinion, if a practical plan could be devised whereby all the Allies and the United States would act in concert on Germany's reparation and at the same time liquidate the external war debts of the Allies, the peace of the world would seem secure and normal conditions assured. That it would take England sixty-two years of heavy taxation to meet her war debt to the United States was evidence enough of the dangers and difficulties confronting Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and other nations to settle their external war debts, he wrote, adding that there lay the one great danger of future wars.

BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL

Mr. Bruff offered this plan:

"France and Belgium rightfully insist that the agreed amount of Germany's reparation, 132,000,000,000 gold marks, covering a period of forty-three years, shall not be reduced, and as this sum on a cash basis equals only 60,000,000,000 gold marks, say $15,000,000,000, far less than either England's or debts either external or internal and far smaller per capita taxation than either, it would seem well within Germany's ability to pay this amount, with a moderate moratorium, within 200 years.

"000,000 gold marks the settled amount of Germany's reparations, the following plan, stated in crudest form, would seem to accomplish the grand results so much desired:

"Germany to issue reparation bonds to the amount of 60,000,000,000 gold marks, payable with amortisation in 100 years, with rates of interest to be determined, guaranteed by he entire wealth of Germany, Government and private, in such form as demanded by the Allies.

"These bonds to be delivered pro rata to the Allies, as already agreed to by them, viz: France 52 percent, England 22 percent etc., less the sum due to United States for occupation costs, which may be settled for with these bonds.

"France, Italy, Belgium and the other Allies to liquidate their war debt to the United States and to England with these bonds, upon which the respective Allies might properly pay one-half of the interest and enrose them as well, Germany paying the other half of the interest."

A co-operating council is being formed by the committee in charge of the American Peace Award, which will pass on plans submitted in the contest for Mr. Bok's prize. This council will be composed of members of national organizations, including not only those which have been making a particular objective of world peace, but also civic, religious and economic associations. Among the organisations which have responded by appointing representatives, according to an announcement yesterday from the committee, are: the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National League of Women Voters, the National Council of Catholic Women, the International Lions' Club, the Church Peace Union, the Foreign Policy Association, the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the World's Court League, the League of Nations Union, the Women's pro-League Council, the New York Peace Society and the American Academy of Political Science.

Grandchildren Gladden Author

Elinor Glyn.

Elinor Glyn, famous novelist, is ill in London. Before departing for Los Angeles where some of her stories will be filmed, that her proudest boast is that she has three grandchildren. "Please tell that to America," she added. Mrs. Glyn, asked for an opinion of the election of a former chorus girl to Parliament, said she liked the idea, provided stage stars can show their capacity, "but it takes many years for women to prove that they are equal to men in legislative and administrative efficiency." American flappers, she declared, will have the "proper stuff."

The Next Senate

In the last session of Congress the Administration or conservative Republican forces had a comfortable working majority in the Senate. There were 59 Republicans included, of course, these independent, progressive and radical Senators who could not be relied upon to take orders—Borah of Idaho, Johnson of California, La Follette of Wisconsin, Brookhart of Iowa and Ladd of North Dakota. But those five lively men could not have broken the Republican majority even if they had induced five other Republicans to join them. The Administration Senators would still have had a strength of 49 votes—a clear majority of the 96 votes, says the New York Herald.

But the next Senate will be a different story. Assuming that a Republican will be named to succeed the late Senator Dillingham of Vermont, the Republicans will have 51 members of the Senate, the Democrats 43 and the Farmer-Labor 2. Defeat and death have driven a thick wedge into the ranks of the conservative Republicans. Last November the party lost eight seats. Calder of New York was counted to be Copeland; Frelinghuysen of New Jersey by Edwards; Townsend of Michigan by Ferris; New of Indiana by Ralston; Kellogg of Minnesota by Shipstead; France of Maryland by Bruce; Poindexter of Washington by Dill; Sutherland of West Virginia by Neely. Since that election Nicholson of Colorado has died and a Democrat, Adam, has been appointed in his place, and the special election following the death of Knute Nelson of Minnesota has just resulted in a triumph for the Farmer-Labor candidate, Magnus Johnson.

Thus disappeared ten Republican Senators, generally conservative, some of them of the hard-boiled variety. It is true that last fall the Republicans won two seats away from the Democrats, for Howell succeeded Hitchcock in Nebraska and Fess displaced Pomerene in Ohio; but Howell is a Progressive. The net Republican loss is at least eight reliable votes. Nor does this take into account that the extremely hard-boiled McCumber of North Dakota is gone and in his place sits Lynn J. Frazier, who, although he may not be as wild as Magnus Johnson or his own colleague, Ladd, is not the terrorto stand still while a better is put on.

Considering the personnel of the 51 normal Republicans, that slim majority becomes no conservative working majority at all. From the 51 must be subtracted the number of Republicans who are too independent, too radical or too generally cantankerous to vote as the party leaders would like to have them vote. Borah, Johnson, La Follette, Brookhart, Ladd, Frazier—those six alone, added to a solid Democratic minority of 43, would make a majority. Four of them, joined with the Democrats and the two Farmer-Labor Senators, would also make a majority.

And there is another phase of the situation which must give the conservatives pause. The general unrest, the manifest discontent and the apparent determination of the farmers to get more than they are getting will have an influence in the next Senate. Sterling and Norbeck of South Dakota are reckoned as conservative Republicans, but after what happened in Minnesota this week it is more than possible that they will swing with the new tide.

Altogether, the outlook for a chide in the Senate of the Sixty-eighth Congress is not bright.

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Russo-Chinese Problems

Mr. Karakhan Interviewed At Harbin

The following interview with Mr. L. M. Karakhan, the Russian Plenipotentiary Envoy to China, who recently arrived at Harbin from Moscow was issued by Rosta yesterday. Mr. Karakhan deals at some length with the problems confronting the Chinese Republic and Soviet Russia, and on that account his views are interesting. He said in part:

"We are witnessing at present how gradually the chief center of international conflicts and wrangles is moving from Europe to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

"If in Europe, after the defeat of Germany and the humiliation of the German people which we see at present, the danger of a new general battle of European nations is postponed for some time, on the Pacific we see quite a different picture.

"The situation of the Powers on the Pacific strongly reminds one of the situation in Europe a few years before the world War.

"The attempt at the Washington Conference to limit somewhat the feverish progress of armaments could not of course give any serious results but some insignificant resolutions which pay more attention to hypocrisy than to a real stop of armaments by the Powers participating in the Conference.

EVENTS IN PACIFIC

"When we came back to the Pacific we had to watch very carefully these events.

"We must not be suddenly caught, we must be sufficient prepared so that peace and order within our territories should not be disturbed.

"Our interests lay not in participating in the solution of the Pacific problems by those methods which are natural for the imperialistic countries, but we must have sufficient force to protect ourselves from entanglement in this struggle.

"From this point of view the peace and friendship with our closest neighbours, China and Japan, acquire a first rate importance.

"As to China, in the past as well as in the present time, the interest of both countries were exceptionally important, but there is a great difference. In the past the interests of the Tsarist Russia demanded that the Chinese territory adjacent to Russia should be subordinate to her influence and sometimes simply taken away from China in order that Russia, relying upon her military force and economic power, should dictate her will to China and should rob in company with other Powers the property of the Chinese people.

THE NEW REGIME

"Our interests, interests of the New Russia, new the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, are also great, but these interests are based on feelings of friendship and brotherhood towards the Chinese people and a full repudiation of all violations and of all breaches of China's sovereignty on which the former policy was built.

"The great Chinese nation with its old culture, greatest peacefulness and exceptional industry is the best ally of the Russian people in Asia.

"China and ourselves are on one side of the front in the international politics. We have just come out from a difficult struggle against the imperialistic countries which wanted to turn Russia into their colony. China has not finished yet this struggle and is still fighting for her complete liberation.

"The internal disorders in China weakening her strength alleviate the task of the intervention of foreign Powers and call forth our deepest regret.

"We should like to see China strong and united, because only on this condition she can withstand extorranceous influence.

"I must state with great satisfaction that the idea of the necessity of unification has spread through all classes of the Chinese people and that the best men in China are working along this line.

"I know that there are many obstacles for a quick achievement of this difficult problem and that one of the most important obstacles is the policy of foreign Powers which support this internal struggle by means of complicated intrigues.

"In my policy I shall be guided by the idea of International comity and on this I shall build the friendship between China and the Union which I represent. We have no questions with China which it will be impossible to reach an agreement.

"Some years ago I wrote about it in one of the declarations of the Russian Government to the Chinese Government. I still hold this opinion. What is more, at present when I am in Chinese territory, when I have had already a number of conversations with Chinese statesmen not only of Manchuria but also of other parts of China, I see that there are no obstacles which could prevent an immediate establishment of friendship.

"The reception accorded me by Chinese authorities and the Chinese public testifies that not only the Government but also the people equally desire to have friendly relations with us and this gives me force and courage for my difficult work in China.

THE CHINESE EASTERN

"As to separate questions, it is self-understood that one of the principal questions is that of the Chinese Eastern Railway. I have no doubt that here we shall find a common language.

"The Chinese Eastern Railway was built by the means and energy of the Russian people. As a commercial enterprise it belongs to the Russian people, but it runs through Chinese territory and plays an enormous economic part in the Northern Manchuria and it is quite natural that it represents an exceptional interest for China and first of all for Manchuria.

"These interests, our rights on the C. E. R. and the sovereign rights of China on the territory through which the Railway passes, can be easily solved and settled without the just interests of any party being infringed.

"Lately there was much talk about the question of the Land Department of the C. E. R. Mr. Davtian's note and the statement made by him in the press fully explain the attitude of the Soviet Government in this question. I consider that the question of the Land Department as well as all that pertains to the C. E. R. is to be settled only by means of negotiations between the Soviet Government and China.

"No third party has any right to interfere with the affairs of the Railway. I am sure that this question as well as all other Russo-Chinese affairs will be safely settled very soon.

"I cannot but express my surprise in connection with the information in the newspapers that the foreign ministers in China consider that the order of the Chinese authorities about the Land Department is menacing the peace.

PEACE NOT MENACED

"I do not know whose peace they mean. As to ourselves our peace is not menaced at all and we, with perfect calm and confidence, consider that this question as well as all others will be safely settled by negotiations with Chinese authorities.

"The Chinese Eastern Railway is in Manchuria and this makes the Manchurian authorities especially interested in a quick settlement. The reception which was accorded me by representatives of the Manchurian authorities makes me think that I shall meet an especially strong desire on behalf of Manchuria to settle quickly this affair.

"From Manchuria I shall go to Peking and only on my arrival there shall I be able to say anything definite regarding the time and form of the Russo-Chinese Conference."

Does Kissing Raise Blood Pressure?

Dr. Steible, Ila Flynn, and Arthur Cannon

DR. Schmack, of Strassburg University, is authority for the statement that kissing is injurious to men, since it raises the blood pressure. When a man kisses a woman, the savant asserted, his blood pressure rises from 130 to 160, while a woman's blood pressure never rises above 119 and generally fluctuates coldly around 100. Dr. Henry Steible, of the Department of Health, in Chicago, is shown taking the blood pressure of Miss Ila Flynn while she goes through an osculatory specialty with Arthur Cannon. When the instrument was attached to her arm it registered zero, but on Cannon's arm it mounted rapidly to 160.

A Crusade Of Mercy

The announcement that the American Relief Administration is speedily planning to withdraw from Russia in September marks the end of one of the greatest works of mercy in all history. The famine in Russia has been worthwhile, millions of children and adults have been snatched from death by starvation, other millions have been saved from devastating cold and disease, and still others have been inspired to new faith in the task of helping to raise the Russian people out of the slough of despond into which it had sunk following the horrors of civil revolutions, famine and pestilence. In this work the American Relief Administration took the first place, ably seconded by a number of American charitable organisations, which in co-operation made possible effective distribution of relief throughout the entire territory of Russia, says the New York Times.

The reports of the vanguard of the American Relief Administration—the men who first went into the famine districts—are full of unspeakable horrors. Children by the hundreds abandoned by their parents to die of starvation by the roadside; corpses filling the railway stations and lying about in the streets; whole communities fleeing in horror from the pest following famine; hospitals full of filth, with no sheets, no blankets, no heat, no soap, often no water, no instruments and generally nothing but a ration of adulterated black bread—these and a thousand other indications of the utter demoralisation of the people were found. How to bring order into chaos, how to win the help of a suspicious Government, how to make use of a broken-down transportation system, how to create and administer distribution centers, how to determine who should and who should not receive help, was the work which these men undertook. An enormous administrative task had to be planned and executed almost entirely by Americans. More than $60,000,000 worth of supplies were finally distributed. At the height of the relief work more than 11,000,000 persons were being helped.

The mere distribution of food was not enough. In Russia, as the famine spread, more than 3,000,000 cases of typhus were reported and 2,000,000 of relapsing fever. Typhoid ran over a half million and cholera and smallpox each over 150,000. The exodus of refugees from the stricken districts helped to spread these diseases, and as there was no rest, no sanitation, and no correction of conditions, the resistance of the people, already weakened by famine, rapidly gave way. Hospitals were without equipment and medicines, and many of the doctors had become disheartened fighting against such odds. It fell to the A. R. A., therefore, to establish a sanitary service, and to organise the distribution of millions of dollars' worth of medicines and medical supplies furnished by the American Red Cross and by the surplus army stores which Congress had authorised the A. R. A. to use. Hospitals were supplied and often reorganised. Soap was shipped in by the ton—2,400,000 pounds were distributed—and bathing establishments were installed so as to make disinfecting and delousing possible. New clothing was furnished when available; unsanitary streets and places were cleaned up; and finally about 7,000,000 persons were vaccinated or inoculated. As the food distributers broke the back of the famine, so the medical service broke the epidemics.

Of the great crusade of mercy the American public has heard but little. The devotion and self-sacrifice of the hundreds who took part in it deserve the highest praise. It is a new proof that American idealism can be made practical, and that the "selfishness" with which Europeans are so fond of charging us is capable, when need arises, of saving the people of a great nation from wholesale destruction.

Slimp Rapped By Democrats

Washington, August 15.—The Democratic National Committee issued a statement tonight saying the selection of G. Bascom Slimp as private secretary to President Coolidge is tantamount official announcement that Coolidge is to be a candidate for presidential nomination in 1924.

The statement declares Slimp was exposed on the floor of the house on December 14, 1922, in connection with alleged trafficing in offices by Republicans in the southern states.

It is said his appointment as secretary to President Coolidge came both as a surprise and a shock.

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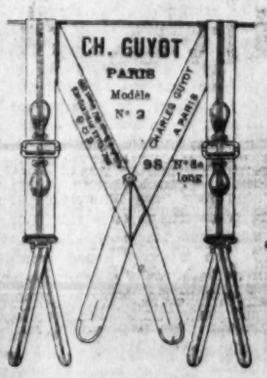

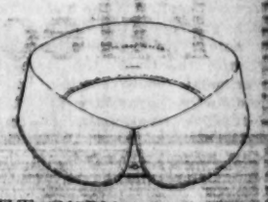

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BIRTHS

MOLYNEUX: On the 25th, August, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Eleanor (nee Rowley), wife of H. Lindsay Molyneux, of a son.

61440 A 26

At the Victoria Nursing Home, on Friday, August 24th, 1923, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Siemsen, a son.

61436 A 26

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon: Psalm 66; Lessons: Habak. ii, 1-14, Luke iv, 31-v, 11; Anthem: "Give ear unto my prayer," Arcadelt; Hymns 218, 242, 308; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 72; Lessons: Habak. iii, 2-end, Ephes. ii; Hymns 154, 197, 278, 281; Preacher: Rev. W. J. Wallace, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. No sermon. 5.15 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Mind." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting on Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Union Church.—10.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. G. W. Sheppard. 6 p.m. Preacher: Dr. Frank Rawlinson.

Community Church.—11 a.m. Columbia Country Club. Take Siccawei Car No. 2 and get off at Doumer Terrace. Sermon by the Rev. Clifford Merrill Drury (1 John 4.16). Subject: "Love God and do as you please." Special music by the choir. 5 p.m. Song service in the gymnasium of the new Navy Y. M. C. A. Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. Sermon by the Pastor: "To whom must I confess?" (1 John 1.9) Special music.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. Charles E. Patton, M.A. 6 p.m. by Mr. D. de B. Robertson of the China Inland Mission. Children's service in the school room at 11 a.m.

The Chinese In The British Empire And The New World

BY H. F. MacNAIR

The following extremely interesting article on the location of the Chinese peoples throughout the British Empire and the New World has just appeared in The Chinese Social and Political Science Review, the quarterly of the association of the same name.

IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa. In the Transvaal gold mines between 1904 and 1910 contract Chinese labor was employed. In 1906 the highest number of workers was reached —55,000. The experiment ended in the repatriation of the laborers upon the expiration of their contract. Besides these, several hundred Chinese have entered, despite the restrictive immigration laws; they have engaged in small independent businesses, chiefly as laundry workers and traders. Between 1899 and 1903 more than nine hundred arrived; in 1910 there were reported to be three hundred and five; in 1911 there were over nineteen hundred, and nine years later their number had reached 1240 out of a total of 12,379 registered Asiatics in the Transvaal.

7. Mauritius, Fiji. The island of Mauritius in 1911 had 3,685 Chinese who were mainly engaged in trade and who resided in Port Louis. Fiji in the same year had three hundred and five Chinese of whom twenty-nine were females.

In taking lave of the Asiatic lands into which the Chinese have entered and crossing to the New World of Australia, New Zealand, and the Americans into which they began to press about the middle of the nineteenth century, we begin the study of a state of affairs differing radically from that which we have heretofore studied. In the former it must have been noted by the most casual of observers that the Chinese settler, whether, and especially, in the tropics, or in the bleak regions of Siberia has acted as the assistant and co-laborer of the white man; without him the white man in the tropics could scarcely have existed and prosperity would have been impossible. In the New World, whether rightly or wrongly, the Chinese has been viewed as a rival and a competitor, even a potential supplanter. Feared and therefore hated, for years without the protection or mere sympathy of his home government, often not having even the support of numbers to comfort his misery, he was faced in new countries by rough and turbulent adventurers, many of them aliens like himself, who derided him as a pagan and accordingly uncivilised, declared him the lowest of human beings: in short, in too many cases, meted out to him the treatment that his kinsmen were giving to many unfortunate Westerners at the same time in China. The traits which were praised by the British administrators in Malaysia were deemed vices by other British administrators and leaders in other parts of the empire.

IN AUSTRALIA

8. Australia. The first discoverers of this continent are unknown, but there have been those who have held that the Chinese had knowledge of it as far back as the thirteenth century. If this be true it is merely of academic interest, for discovery was not followed by exploration and settlement. The first settlers from China seem to have been those who entered Queensland between 1840 and 1859, due to encouragement of white settlers who needed shepherds; convict labor was insufficient to supply the demand and thus the way was opened for the Mongolians.

The name by which the country became known in China was Hsin-chin-shan or New Golden Mountain, in contradistinction to Chin-shan by which name California had become known. It was the discovery of gold which led to the great influx of Chinese in the sixth decade of the nineteenth century. In 1854 in Victoria there were 2341 Chinese; by 1857 there were more than twenty-five thousand in the gold fields of that colony, and by the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered at least forty-two thousand. In New South Wales also the gold called loudly for miners; in 1856 eighteen hundred Chinese were listed, while five years later their numbers had risen to about thirteen thousand.

Prejudice against the Mongolians in the mines soon began to develop and as early as 1860 grave disturbances broke out, the Chinese occasionally being driven from the gold-fields. The diligence of these miners, followed by good fortune plus the fact that they led a segregated life, mixing little with the white miners and spending a small part only of their earnings in the camp shops and saloons, led to a demand for their limitation or exclusion. Beginning with a law, No. 39 of 1855, passed in Victoria, a series of Chinese Immigration Restriction Acts [illegible] various colonies, later states of Australia. These did not absolutely exclude Chinese, but their entry was controlled by the use of tonnage and poll-tax systems. The Parliament of New South Wales in 1881 passed an Act limiting the number of Chinese to be carried on any vessel to one for every 100 tons, and imposed a tax £10 on every Chinese entering the colony.

In 1877 Queensland had passed a measure imposing a special fee on Chinese gold-miners. Through the Colonial Office the Imperial Government for the first time interfered with Colonial Exclusion laws on the grounds that "exceptional legislation calculated to exclude from any part of Her Majesty's dominions the subjects of a State at peace with Her Majesty is highly objectionable." A little later the Colonial Office gave way before similar measures, stipulating only that exclusion laws should not apply to British subjects of Chinese extraction from Hongkong.

The anti-Chinese agitation drew, on December 12, 1887, a protest from the Chinese Minister in London addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Salisbury. The Chinese Government requested that its subjects in the self-governing colonies of the Empire be accorded the same freedom of movement as those in the Crown Colonies. Lord Salisbury wished to settle the question by diplomatic means by stopping Chinese emigration, but the Australians felt they could not wait for diplomacy. Accordingly a new restrictive law was passed by the Parliament of New South Wales in which the proportion was changed to one Chinese for every 300 tons and a poll-tax of £100 was collected; in addition, this Act excluded Chinese from engaging in mining without express permission from the Minister for Mines, nor might they travel in the interior without passports. The other Australian states had tonnage laws also, allowing one Chinese only per 500 tons, except Tasmania which in 1887, in its first anti-Chinese Act, used 100 tons as the unit and followed the lead of New South Wales in collecting a poll-tax but made it £10.

Since 1888 the number of Chinese in Australia has steadily dropped; the number, including half-castes, in 1891 was 38,077; in 1901 it was 33,165; in 1911 it was 25,772, while at the end of the year 1920 the estimated number was only 20,118, including 848 females. A considerable part of this population is transient, as shown by the 883 Chinese arrivals in New South Wales in 1918 and the 740 departures. The majority of the Chinese are in the states of New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria; West Australia has perhaps 1800 and the Northern Territory about 1,300.

Most of the Chinese in Australia are Cantonese; many are descendants of the gold miners. The majority are of the working class, approximately one-half in 1911 were market gardeners and agricultural laborers; the remainder were chiefly furniture makers, miners, and store-keepers, grocers and fruit dealers. Smallest in number but of most importance are the merchants, importers and exporters. The term "merchant" is applied to those who are "engaged, or propose to engage, in promoting the oversea wholesale trade between Australia and China or other Eastern countries."

IN NEW ZEALAND

9. New Zealand. The position of the Chinese here is in many respects similar to that of their kinsmen in Australia. Forty years ago there were about 3,500 of them engaged in alluvial mining; a Chinese was the pioneer in gold-dredging, and in this work he and his country-men contributed to the development of the colony. Later as a result of the use of machinery smaller numbers of Chinese were employed in this industry. In dairying, also, the Chinese were pioneers in this country. But the white settlers have officially discouraged Chinese immigration and their numbers are limited.

Taxation and tonnage restrictions were first imposed in 1881. One Chinese only to every ten tons was permitted; a head-tax of £10, which was planned to be prohibitive, was collected until 1896. In 1881 there were 5,004 Chinese in the islands; three years later the effect of taxation was observable—there were 4,543; in 1896 they had dropped to 3,711, but during the years 1894-1895, the number of Chinese arrivals was found to be exceeding the departures. It was decided to impose a poll-tax of £100 and to limit the number that might be carried on any ship to one for every 200 tons. This was carried into law in 1896 by the Chinese Immigrants Amendment Act. In 1901 there were 2,357 Chinese; in 1906 2,570; in 1916 2,147, including 135 half-castes; in April 1920 the number of registered Chinese aliens was 2,376, including twenty-seven females.

The departures until the year 1916 about balanced the arrivals, but in that year the former were only 216 to 327 arrivals. A very unusual condition was noted during the year 1920 when the 1,477 arrivals exceeded the departures by a total of 1,097. This has aroused considerable alarm in the Dominion which, like Australia, intends to remain a white man's land.

About one-third of the Chinese reside in Wellington; the next larger centers are Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin. Small groups are scattered about in some eighty or more of the smaller towns and settlements. Their occupations are practically the same as those in Australia. As a rule they are prosperous, as is proved by the recently increasing numbers able to pay the entrance tax. American Consul-General Winslow wrote in September 1918:

"A fairly good number of the Chinamen seem to be inclined to settle in New Zealand permanently, and there are some quite important merchants and market gardeners in the country who seem to be the principal ones helping immigrants to enter the country under the strict regulations controlling their entry into this country."

IN CANADA

10. Canada. The mining of gold and the building of the Canadian Pacific railroad conjoined to start Chinese immigration into Canada early in the seventh decade of the last century—just at the time that trouble between the white and yellow miners was starting in Australia. In these days immigration was free, no restrictions having been made.

When the legislators noted the numbers of Mongolian laborers flocking to the Pacific ports, they first appointed a Royal Commission to make inquiries and then as a result of the Commissioners' report imposed, in 1886, a tax of $50 a head on Chinese entering the dominion, and restricted them to one for every fifty tons. This affected the Chinese very little; by 1891 they numbered 9,129, and by 1901, 16,792; therefore, beginning on January 1, 1901, the tax was increased to $100 a head. Surprised when they found that this tax was insufficient, the Canadian Parliament ordered, despite the protests of the Chinese, that on and after January 1, 1904, a $500 tax should be collected. Between June, 1900 and January 1, 1904, more than sixteen thousand Chinese paid the $100 head tax; apparently at this time there were about 28,000 Chinese in the country.

The $500 head tax had an immediate and noticeable effect: during the half year ending June 30, 1904, no Chinese paid the tax; during the year ending June 30, 1905, eight paid; during the following years twenty-two and ninety-one paid respectively. Then came a remarkable change: in the year ending June 30, 1908, 1,482 Chinese entered after paying the $500 tax. In 1908-1909 the figures were 1,411; 1909-1910, 1,614; 1910-1911, 4,515; 1911-1912, 6,083; 1912-1913, 7,078; 1913-1914, 5,274; 1914-1915, 1,155; 1915-1916, 20; 1917-1918, 650; 1918-1919, 4,066; 1919-1920, 363. How to account for the sudden rise beginning in 1909 and continuing to 1916? Commissioner W. L. Mackenzie King explains it as follows:

"The Chinese at home looked

(Continued on Page 17)

Leniency For China

OFFICIAL atonement for the raid by Shantung bandits on the Tientsin-Pukow Express near Lincheng May 6 is proving a less expensive matter for the Chinese Government than the Chinese themselves expected. Leniency and moderation mark the joint note in which the Powers' demands for retribution were presented to the Foreign Office at Peking by the Corps Diplomatique last week. The Cabinet met on Friday to consider the terms the diplomatic representatives had laid down and, after duly judging the note as presented unacceptable, instructed the Foreign Minister, Dr. Wellington Koo, to frame counter-proposals for the Government's further consideration. This action of the Cabinet, however, was prompted more by the inherent desire for bargaining than by any fundamental consideration and it may be assumed beforehand that Dr. Koo's counter-proposals will receive slight consideration at the hands of the foreign diplomats.

All the concessions the foreign Governments may be expected to make were made before the note was presented. There existed previously, in some influential quarters, a view favoring terms far more drastic than those ultimately agreed upon and incorporated in the diplomatic communication. Measures actually considered while the matter was still a subject of discussion among the members of the Corps Diplomatique included proposals which might have removed entirely from Chinese control certain areas where this was thought to be necessary for the protection of foreign interests. The precautionary measure finally decided upon, foreign supervision of Chinese railway police, is far less damaging to China's already sadly damaged prestige than other plans suggested earlier in the discussion which preceded the drafting of the note. This stipulation represents the least the foreign government could possibly have asked as a guarantee for the safety of their nationals travelling on Chinese railways. With the bandit menace unabated and the Chinese Government apparently no better prepared to cope with disturbances of the future than with those of the past, it is hardly to be imagined that this point in the joint note will be waived.

Nor it is to be expected that the Corps Diplomatique will recede from their demand for the dismissal of officials, from the Tuchun of Shantung down to the officer in command of the train guard, who should be held responsible for the bandit outrage. Reports from China are to the effect that this stipulation and that concerning foreign supervision of the railway police are [illegible] interference in the internal affairs of China. Elsewhere the objection might apply, but China, it must be recalled, since the Washington Conference has requested postponement of the investigation which a specially appointed commission was to have made with a view to abolishing consular jurisdiction within her boundaries. The request was nothing less than an admission of the so-called Republican Government's incompetency—than which no better legal or moral justification for interference in a country's domestic affairs could be possible.

The principal question the diplomatic representatives at Peking had to consider was not how far their governments were justified in taking into their own hands a situation which for the present, at least, is beyond control by the Chinese themselves. Under the circumstances, they were justified in any course which promised a practical solution. Largely, it was on the grounds of impracticability that the more extreme measures suggested were rejected. It had been said frequently before, but during recent weeks it has been necessary to repeat again that China's difficulties will not be swept away nor her problems simplified by measures which would increase unduly the participation of foreign governments in her domestic administration. Viewing the question in a practical light, and leaving other considerations aside, it must be admitted that the less foreign Powers are involved in the pitiful excuse of a government which China must own today, the speedier will be the final solution of a question in which the world cannot deny a lively interest. If the present government is incapable of discharging its obvious duties, then the attempts of foreign governments to bolster it up or preserve it as a manikin to nod its head at their direction would be to prolong, and not to mitigate an evil. Japan is competent to speak as authoritatively as any on this subject to which recent events again have drawn attention. And Japan was one of the first to oppose the adoption of extreme measures in this instance. It was to be expected that a "dog in the manger" aspect would be lent to Japan's attitude by those who saw in drastic proposals the beginning of the partition of China. But it is quite as reasonable, and much nearer the truth, to assume that Japan had already bought, at rather dear prices, the experience from which her counsel was drawn. An interventionist scheme would have served no good purpose to anyone, whereas the moderate terms embodied in last week's note represent the only practical course the circumstances afford.—Japan Advertiser.

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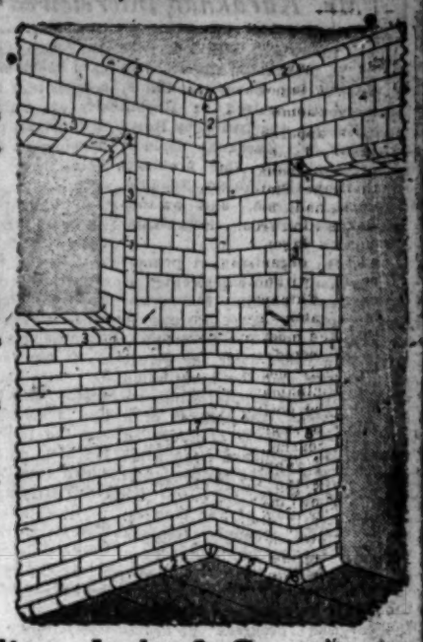

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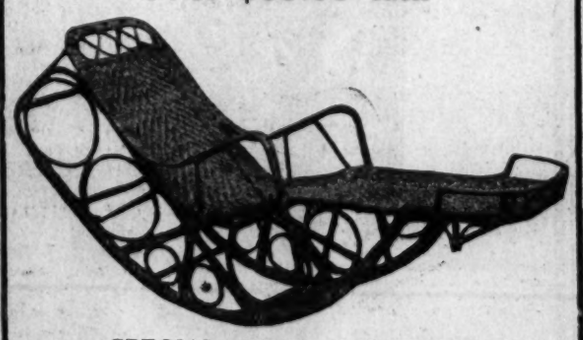

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The Chinese In The British Empire And The New World

(From Page 16)

on the new tax as constituting an all but impossible barrier. Then the economic effect of the tax became apparent. The Chinaman who had landed in this country prior to January, 1904, discovered that the State, unwittingly perhaps, had, by restricting further competition from without, created of his labor a huge monopoly; without organisation, without expense, without even agitation, every Chinaman became a unit in a labor group more favored than the most exclusive and highly protected trade union. Then monopoly began to do its work. The Chinaman, discovering his protected position, sought the advance in wages which comes from an increasing demand and diminishing supply. Within a couple of years the wages doubled, and in some instances, more particularly in the case of servants of a better class, trebled, and even went beyond this point."

In the later years the numbers have been reduced for several reasons. First of all it may be noted that by an Act of 1911 those who desire to enter as merchants are restricted by the requirement of proofs as to the good faith of their claimed position. Then on December 8, 1913, an Order in Council came into force which prohibited the landing at British Columbia ocean ports of either skilled or unskilled laborers; this Order was not at first enforced against Chinese but began to be rigidly enforced against them on June 1, 1914, and has continued so to the present, the Order itself being renewed every six months. Another reason why the numbers of immigrants have been small was the effect that the war had on shipping facilities, the Chinese being unable to get transportation to Canada; third explanation is that during the same period labor conditions in the Dominion were bad.

Facts of great value are contained in an explanation by the Assistant Chief Controller of Chinese Immigration, Mr. Percy Reid, of the large numbers arriving during the year 1918-1919 despite the above-mentioned Order in Council:

"During 1917-1918 there commenced a movement to Canada of alleged Chinese 'students.' In reference to this I may say that in the enforcement of the Labor Exclusion Law against Chinese, the Department for some time after June 1, 1914, did not hold that this Order applied to Chinese coming to this country to secure an education, and accordingly persons of Chinese origin claiming to be coming here for that purpose and complying in all other respects with the regulations, were admitted on payment of the head tax. Chinese rapidly became aware of this, and the movement assumed such proportions that in 1918-19 4,066 secured entry as 'students.' An investigation was then conducted by the Department to ascertain whether the parties so admitted were really attending school, and it was ascertained that the great majority had never attended school in this country but were in reality laborers who had represented themselves as coming to secure an education in order to evade the provisions of the Order in Council then in force. In view of this, the Department commenced the strict enforcement of P. C. 1202, and Chinese coming to attend our public schools must now satisfy the Department, before being admitted, that they are of a certain age, that they are destined to their parents in this country for the purpose of securing an education, and that the parents will be responsible for their care and maintenance and will see that they devote their whole time to attendance at school and engage in no wage earning occupation."

The classes exempted from payment of the poll-tax vary from time to time, but as a general rule include consular officials, their families and suites; merchants and their families; and members of the learned professions, including students and clergymen, so long as these maintain their status.' The majority of those who have been exempted, numbering 6,012 between the years 1886 and 1920, have been merchants and their families.

Practically the only Chinese who are admitted now on payment of the poll-tax are the wives and young children of those Chinese already resident in the Dominion; these must satisfy the Department of Immigration and Colonisation that they are coming to their husbands and fathers and will not engage in any earning occupation while in this country.

The number paying the tax during the period 1886-1920 was 78,748; the revenues paid by them, including taxes, fines, and registration permits was $20,537,461. The registration permits cost one dollar and allow the holder to be out of Canada for 12 months and to re-enter without payment of the tax; of these 80,205 were issued during the period mentioned.

According to the census of 1911, there were 27,774 Chinese in the Dominion; of these 10,000 were in British Columbia; Ontario and Quebec ranked next with about 4,000 each. The rest were scattered through Manitoba, Novia Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, in the order named.

How To Make A Book Plate

BY MRS. W. L. GEORGE

A book plate is used to show that a book is your own. It is a picture generally about the size of a post-card, with a space for your name at the bottom, and is pasted on the inside of the stiff front cover of the book. The same picture is always used for the same person's books, and as a rule you have to have it printed at a shop, but I am going to tell you how you can make yours for yourself.

To make yours you need drawing paper, a small piece of tracing paper, and a bottle of ink, or some paint out of your paint box. Usually book plates are done in black, but you can make yours a colored one if you like. You must first of all decide whether you are going to make up your own design, or whether you will copy a picture you have.

To make your own you must now draw the outline of it on a piece of drawing paper the size of a post-card. It is best to make the picture a very easy one, like a design of leaves, or apples, or pears, or something you fancy of that kind. When you have done that, you lay a piece of tracing paper on it, and you will be able to see the design through the tracing paper. Like that you can draw your designs on the tracing paper. Now lay the tracing on another piece of drawing paper, and with a sharp pencil press hard upon the lines of the picture. Take off the tracing paper and you will see your picture faintly marked by lines on the drawing paper below. Then go over these lines more firmly with your pencil, and either paint it or just ink over the pencil lines with a pen and add your name. When it is dry paste it in a book, and it is all finished. Keep your picture on the tracing paper, since you can copy it as often as you like for the rest of your books.

Words From The Lips Of Wise Men

The most delightful pleasures cloy without variety.

Politeness is benevolence in small things.

Power can achieve more by gentle means than by violence.

Neither praise nor dispraise any before you know them.

Everyone that repeats it, adds something to the scandal.

He laughs at scars who never felt a wound.

A promise is the offspring of the intention, and should be nurtured by recollection.

Misfortunes when they come are ever found more light than expectation dreaded.

Nothing is more unpleasant than an old man, heavy with years, who has no other evidence of having lived long except his age.

He that has fields he does not weed,
He that has books he does not read,
He that has ears but does not heed,
Of common sense has grievous need.

Rather possess a freehold though but a cottage than live in a palace belonging to another.

Keep It Handy

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale everywhere.

NEW GEMS by O. HENRY

A Treasure-Trove of Humor From His Newly Discovered Newspaper Writings

CALCULATIONS

A GENTLEMAN with long hair and an expression indicating heavenly resignation stepped off

the 12:30 train at the Grand Central depot yesterday. He had a little bunch of temperance tracts in his hand and he struck a strong scent and followed it up to a red nosed individual who was leaning on a truck near the baggage room.

"My friend," said the long-haired man, "do you know that if you had placed the price of three drinks out at compound interest at the time of the building of Solomon's temple, you would now have $47,998,645.22?"

"I do," said the red nosed man." I am something of a calculator myself. I also figured out when the doctor insisted on painting my nose with iodine to cure that boil that the first lantern-jawed, rubbernecked son-of-a-gun from the amen corner of Meddlesome company that made any remarks about it would have to jump seventeen feet in nine seconds or get kicked thirteen times below the belt. You have just four seconds left."

The long-haired made a brilliant retreat within his alloted time and bore down with his temperance tracts upon a suspicious looking Houston man, who was carrying home a bottle of mineral water wrapped in a newspaper to his mother-in-law.

NEWSPAPER DICTIONARY

Function—Cold beef and mustard at the house of a regular subscriber.

Duel—A word used to describe the preliminaries of an amicable adjustment.

Demise—Death of a man good for his funeral expenses.

Brawl—An affair of honor between private citizens.

Man—An animal that cannot drive a nail into the bottom of a mahogany table with the back of a hair brush.

Accomplished—Homely, stupid. Newspaper word in speaking of one division of the female sex. Opposite of "ravishingly beautiful."

Denial—Part of news matter crowded out—for use in next issue.

Lie—Untruth told by homely female. Same as "tact" in handsome person.

GOIN' HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

Pa fussed at ma and said "By gun!"
There wa'nt no use a talkin';
Times wuz too hard to travel round,
In any way 'cept walkin.'
And said 'twas nonsense anyhow,
Folks didn't want no visitors;
And said ma needn't talk no more,
'Bout goin' home for Christmas.

"I'd like to see 'em all," says ma,
All pale and almost cryin';
A gazin' out the window, where
The snow wuz fairly flyin';
I've been a thinkin', oh so long,
'Bout mother and my sisters;
And savin' every cent I could
To'ards goin' home for Christmas!"

But pa he frowned and then ma sighed,
Just once, and kinder smilin',
Says: "Well, les' go and' have some tea,
The water's all a-biliin!"

Today pa called us children in
To ma's room—he wuz cryin'—
And ma wuz—oh so white and still,
And cold where she wuz lyin'.
She kinder roused up when we come,
And turned her face and kissed us,
And says: "Good-bye—oh good-bye, dears!
I'm going' home fur Christmas!"

Yes, We Have No Bananas

Grover Clark, who indites—not often enough—a column in the Peking Leader called "Hand Set," writes the following in a recent issue:

Would you or would you not call the following a confirmation of the recent statement made by a German Professor after returning from a trip to the U.S. of Ariuty—as Larry calls Usia? He—the Professor, not Larry—said the Usians are the victims of absolutely uniformity in their public opinion.

The "this" is a bit Clare Ousely sends to the Japan Advertiser, in which valued sheet she used to run regularly a "Naruhodo" Colyum and to which she occasionaly sends things now that she has returned to Usia.

Ft. Worth, Texas.
Temperature 140 plus, in the shade
July 11.

At five p.m. daily, our host takes his seat in front of the radio machine. He has been trying for three weeks now to tune in on Seattle's evening program. He is greatly disappointed because he hasn't been able to, so far. He is greatly disappointed because he hasn't been able to, so far. He is convinced his outfit is the best on the market—but try as hard as he may he simply cannot get Seattle. Occasionally he insists that we take up the other pair of receivers and listen. The Ft. Worth Local of the Jazz Band Union is playing "Yes, We Have No Bananas." We have heard it each of the four evenings we have been in our host's home. A little later he announces "Little Rock," and again insists that we take the receivers. The Little Rock Local of the Jazz Band Union is playing "Yes, We Have No Bananas." At six o'clock he calls out rather excitedly, "Kansas City!" And before he has time to repeat his instructions to us we wearily pick up the telephone contraption to hear the Kansas City Local of the Jazz Band Union render with feeling, "Yes, We Have No Bananas."

The evening wears on. Our host sits patiently; the receivers clamped to his ears. He pauses only for a hasty dinner rushing back to his radio, with a murmur about "believing he's going to get Seattle, tonight." After almost an hour he decides there's something the matter with the gridleak. He calls us into consultation. He asks if we do not agree with him that there's something the matter with the gridleak. We listen solemnly a minute and reassure him that patently the error is in the gridleak. He takes the radio box to pieces. He dickers with its innards. Then in shocked surprise he exclaims; "Why this machine hasn't any gridleak at all."

The horror and disgrace of this expose is almost too much for him and for us. A radio set without a gridleak! His tone of voice was quite as though he were saying to a timid young man he met on Main Street. "But my dear fellow, you forgot to put on your trousers, this morning!" He sat back in his chair and gazed in amazement at this well nigh indecent discovery. Then the light of battle came into his eye as he remembered that his neighbor had told him about repairing this same damage in his own machine with a lead pencil. He set to work. It took a number of lead pencils—all there were in the house, much swearing and sweating but a final triumphant exclamation proclaimed the work finished. He put it back together, clamped the receivers to his ears and waited. A yell of exultation called us from a far corner of the house. "Seattle" he shouted. We dashed to the telephone, as excited as he. A husky voice was announcing: "The first number on this evening's program will be 'Yes, We Have No Bananas.'

played by the Seattle local of the Jazz Band Union."

Clare Ousley

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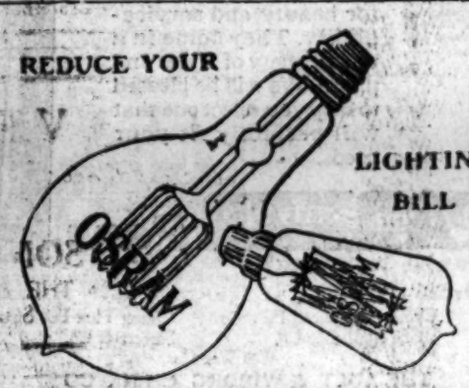

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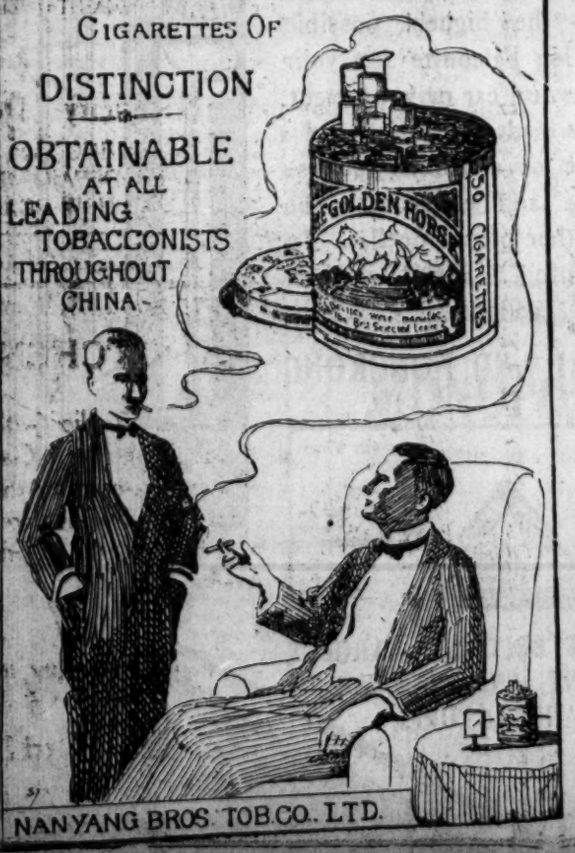

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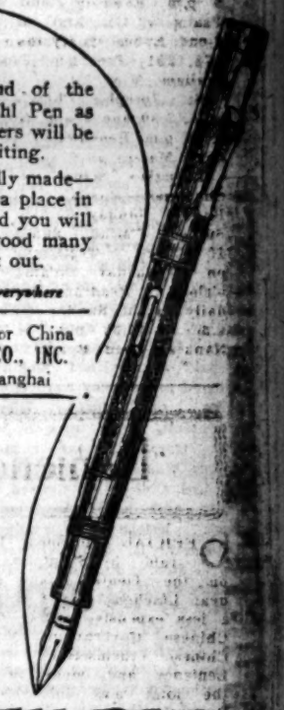

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Woman's Seventy-Five Year Fight

The Seneca Falls Convention—The Fight For Equal Rights Persecution And Abuse Long Endured—The Historic Declaration Of Sentiments—Tasks In The Future

BY A. S. BLACKWELL

It is good for us sometimes to look back to see how far we have come. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848, which has just been commemorated, marked a milestone on the long rough road toward equal rights for women. It is a road of which we have not yet reached the end; but in looking back at that early convention we see how amazing has been the advance.

At that time it was a different world for women. All of a married woman's property and earnings belonged to her husband. He was the sole guardian of the children, and if he died before her he could bequeath them away from her to strangers. She could not sue or be sued, could not make a will or contract. He had the legal right to lock her up, and to beat her in moderation—which was interpreted as meaning with a stick no thicker than a man's thumb. Women were shut out from almost all opportunities for higher education. Oberlin, the first college to admit women (and also the first to admit Negroes), had been open only for a few years. There were no free public high schools for girls. There were almost no organizations of women, except church sewing circles. It was thought unwomanly even to belong to a temperance society. The Abolitionists were the radicals of their day, yet, only a few years before, the Anti-Slavery Society had been split in twain because Abby Kelley, a saintly young Quakeress, had been appointed on a committee. Women were shut out by public opinion from all but a few ill-paid occupations and all the learned professions were closed to them, of course. Elizabeth Blackwell, who was to be the first woman to take a medical degree, was then a student in the Medical College of Geneva, New York, and had a year more to work before her graduation. Antoinette L. Brown (afterwards the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, D.D.), who was to become the first ordained woman minister, was still a student in the Oberlin Theological School. Susan B. Anthony was actively working for temperance, but was inclined at this time to ridicule the woman's rights movement, in which she was later to bear so distinguished a part.

IN THE WILDERNESS

Brave women here and there had made pleas for equal rights—among them Margaret Brent of Maryland, in 1647, and, later, Margaret Fuller, Frances Wright, and the beautiful Polish Jewess, Ernestine L. Rose. But all these had been voices crying in the wilderness. Except among the Quakers, public opinion ridiculed and condemned unsparingly any woman who addressed an audience, even for the noblest object. The brunt of this opposition had been met and partly broken by Abby Kelley and the sisters Sarah and Angelina Grimke of South Carolina, who freed their slaves, distributed among them most of the fortune earned by their unpaid labor, and then came north to write and lecture against slavery. Circumstances soon withdrew the Grimkes from the lecture field, but Abby Kelley kept on. At the time of the Seneca Falls Convention she had been speaking for many years, under a fierceness of opposition that we can hardly conceive. Lucy Stone said of her that Arnold Winkelried gathered the spears into his breast only once, but she gathered them into her continually for fourteen years. At one of the early women's rights conventions Abby Kelley said: "My sisters, bleeding feet have worn smooth the paths by which you came up hither!"

FIRST ORGANISED EFFORT

In 1847 Lucy Stone had graduated from Oberlin and had begun in the same year to lecture for woman's rights and against slavery, with a voice of singular sweetness and simple but wonderful eloquence. Elizabeth Cady Stanton said of her, long after, that she was the first person by whom the heart of the public had been widely and deeply stirred on the woman question. But she was then only at the beginning of her work. At the time of the Seneca Falls Convention, and long afterwards, the early champions of equal rights had to undergo every sort of persecution and abuse.

That convention—the first organised effort to secure equal rights—was chiefly due to two remarkable women, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Mrs. Mott was a noble and eloquent Quaker preacher, highly respected in her own denomination and outside it. She was the wife of an excellent man who was in full sympathy with her. Someone said: "I never saw such an expression of gratitude on any other human face as on that of James Mott while Lucretia was preaching an eloquent sermon and he sat holding her bonnet." She had been lecturing against slavery for years and had had to meet the inevitable persecution that assailed a woman speaker.

Elizabeth Cady was the daughter of a distinguished lawyer, a girl of uncommon intelligence and courage, as well as of exuberant and overflowing physical vigor. She had listened with indignation to the stories that her father's women clients told him of their wrongs under the laws, and she very early determined to destroy these unjust laws by tearing them out of her father's law books. Enlightened by him as to the futility of this childish plan, she bided her time, but never forgot her purpose.

In 1840, soon after her marriage to Henry B. Stanton, she and Lucretia Mott were thrown together under memorable circumstances. In that year the World's Anti-Slavery Convention was held in London. The American Anti-Slavery societies had elected Lucretia Mott and several other women among their delegates. But the prejudice against women's taking part in public affairs was even stronger in England than in the United States. In spite of able pleas Wendell Phillips and others it was voted, amid great excitement that the women delegates should not be allowed to take their seats. William Lloyd Garrison and Nathaniel P. Rogers also refused to take theirs, and sat in the gallery with the excluded women.

AFTER EIGHT YEARS

Mr. Stanton was a delegate, and, oddly enough, he happened to be a delegate from that branch of the Anti-Slavery Society in America which was opposed to public work by women, though he was personally in favor of it. His young wife, though not herself a delegate, felt with hot indignation the injustice shown to the women on this occasion. She and Mrs. Mott became warm friends, and took long walks together in London, discussing what could be done to promote equal rights for women.

They did not meet again for eight years. In 1848 Lucretia Mott attended the Yearly Meeting of Friends in Western New York, and visited her sister, Mrs. Martha C. Wright, at Auburn. Mrs. Stanton had lately moved to Seneca Falls. Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. Mary Ann McClintock, sitting around the table of Richard Hunt, a prominent Quaker, discussed equal rights for women, and decided to hold a meeting. The call for the convention was published anonymously in the Seneca Falls Courier of July 4, 1848. It read:

Woman's Rights Convention.—Convention to discuss the social, civil, and religious conditions and rights of woman will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, July 19 and 20 current; commencing at 10 a.m. During the first day the meeting will be exclusively for women, who are earnestly invited to attend. The public generally are invited to be present on the second day, when Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, and other ladies and gentlemen will address the convention.

It was not every religious edifice that could have been had for such a purpose. Bishop J. W. Hamilton says he has always understood that the first woman's rights convention was held in a Methodist church. When the audience arrived, they found the doors locked. Says the "History of Woman Suffrage.":

An embryo Professor of Yale College was lifted through the window and unbarred the door; that done, the church was quickly filled. It had been decided to have no men present, but as they were already on the spot, it was decided, in hasty council around the alter, that this was an occasion when men might be preeminently useful.

The women were unaccustomed to conducting meetings, and asked James Mott to preside. He took the chair, tall, dignified, and wearing the Quaker dress. Mary McClintock was chosen secretary. Lucretia Mott stated the purpose of the meeting. Elizabeth and Mary McClintock and Mrs. Stanton spoke—they all read their speeches—and Mrs. Martha C. Wright read some satirical articles that she had contributed to the papers in answer to diatribes on woman's sphere.

A "Declaration of Sentiments" had been drawn up, modeled upon the Declaration of Independence, stating eighteen grievances of women, as the Declaration stated eighteen grievances of the colonists. This was adopted, with a series of resolutions that took advanced modern ground and demanded among other things an equal standard of morals.

The only resolution not passed unanimously was that for woman suffrage. It was strongly championed by Mrs. Stanton and Frederick Douglass, and was finally carried by a small majority.

One hundred men and women signed the Declaration. "Firmly relying upon the final triumph of the Right and the True, we do this day affix our signatures to this Declaration," they said. But many of them withdrew their names when the newspapers ridiculed the whole affair. The New York Herald joined in the ridicule, but added: "We are much mistaken if Lucretia would not make a better President than some of those who have lately tenanted the White House."

This was the first local women's rights convention. Local conventions were held soon after in Rochester, New York, and Salem, Ohio, and in 1850 the first national convention met in Worcester, Massachusetts. The Call was headed by Lucy Stone and signed by eighty-nine prominent men and women from six States, including Ralph Waldo Emerson. This marked the launching of the national movement. The reports of the speeches in the New York Tribune are said to have completed the conversion of Susan B. Anthony to the cause. They also prompted Mrs. Taylor (afterward the wife of John Stuart Mill) to write her famous article in the Westminster Review, which started the modern movement for woman's rights in England.

Looking back at the small beginnings and the seemingly hopeless situation that the pioneers had to face, we may well take heart for all the struggle in behalf of human betterment that still lie before us. Harriet Beecher Stowe, at the celebration of her seventieth birthday, said that nothing ever looked more hopeless than the effort to abolish slavery, and she added: "Remember, whatever ought to be done can be done!"

Women's Party In Session

Above—Alice Paul, Miss Anita Pollitzer and Mrs. Clarence M. Smith
Below—Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton

THE memory of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, leaders in the fight for women's suffrage, was honored at the Seneca Falls and Rochester (N. Y.) meetings of the Conference of the Women's Party July 20-22. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President of the Women's Party, presided. Miss Anita Pollitzer, of Charleston, S. C., was National Secretary, and Mrs. Clarence M. Smith was Acting State Chairman for New York State. Miss Alice Paul led the fight for the adoption of a resolution demanding a Federal Constitutional amendment declaring for equal rights for women.

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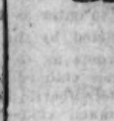

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Chinese Chaos

(From the Times.)

It is satisfactory to learn that the remaining foreign victims of the recent railway outrage in China have been released; but the condition on which their release was secured casts a lurid light on the chaotic state of the country. The bandits insisted that they should be enrolled in the Chinese regular army, and the helpless Government of Peking granted their request. The proceeding seems unusual to Western observers, but it has become very common in China. In the last few years brigandage has grown to be a profitable business: soldiers and bandits play interchangeable roles, and the Tuchuns, or military governors, maintain a soldiery, or permit them to become brigands, according to the condition of their own private exchequer. The Tuchuns are altogether beyond the control of Peking. The President of the Republic apparently does not feel safe even in his capital, and has moved away from it to the foreign-protected zone by the sea; while the remaining members of his Cabinet which has gradually dwindled to three, spend their time devising arrangements for their own continued existence. Such a Government, it is obvious, is no Government at all. There is no central authority in China today. The country is in the hands of military satraps, and while the brigands and military governors grow rich, the pay of Ministers, police, and officials is many months in arrears.

Yet, incredible as it may seem, China still remains a good field for investors. The extraordinary industry of her people persists amid surrounding confusion. The truth is that the Chinese have never had an Administration comparable to that of Western nations, and they do not expect it. The Viceroys of the old regime employed methods not altogether dissimilar to those of the Tuchuns; but there was this great difference, that the Manchu dynasty enjoyed a traditional respect and authority which is now wholly lost to Peking. The overthrow of that ancient house by a combination of modern catchwords and ancient methods of violence has had deplorable results. The minds of the ruling caste became unsettled, and the soldiery who carried through the revolution have never really been disbanded. Idealistic theories and military harshness have alike failed to re-establish any central authority. The natural share of the Government in the wealth created in the provinces by the unremitting toil of the natives never reaches Peking. The Chinese Government is bankrupt. The only services which continue to operate satisfactorily are those which are controlled by foreigners. The names of two great Englishmen—Sir Robert Hart and Sir Richard Dane—will always be associated with the Imperial Customs and the Salt Gabelle respectively, and under their successors these services continue to produce a revenue. A great part of it is pledged to the payment of interest on foreign loans; but the resources of Government are almost unlimited, could they only be utilised. For the five years from 1917 until a year ago the Chinese Government had the advantage of being allowed by the Allied Powers, as a result of its entry into the War, to suspend payment of the Boxer indemnity. It is not wealth that is lacking in China, but wealth made available for the public services. At present there is the vicious circle that the Government declares itself to be impotent because it has no money, and foreign financiers, from whom alone it can obtain it, declare that no more money can possibly be advanced to a Government which is powerless to devote it to proper purposes.

An immense quantity of foreign capital is invested in China, and the share of the British Empire in her foreign trade is now greater than that of any other country. The present Foreign Secretary probably well remembers the result of a certain by election at Southport in the year 1898, when his Conservative successor was unexpectedly defeated, and both sides afterwards attributed his defeat mainly to the timidity of Lord Salisbury's policy in China. The Lancashire operatives fully realised the importance to them of Far Eastern trade, and the country is now more keenly alive than ever to the necessity of developing our commercial activities abroad. Business with China will not increase, but will diminish, unless a proper Government can be established and the practice of holding up foreigners for ransom peremptorily checked. An initial difficulty to be overcome is that, as a general result of the War and its aftermath, the prestige of Westerners has rather declined in the East, and since a firm Government can hardly be set up in Peking without their help, it is necessary to enhance the authority of foreign nations in the eyes of the Chinese masses, while doing everything possible to help the Central Government to be master in its own house, and not too dependent on foreign control. The only way out of an apparent impasse is, our opinion, to extend the system which has worked so admirably of putting trained foreigners in the employ of the Chinese Government. A start might usefully be made with the police. Under British officers the Chinese Weihaiwei regiment showed splendid qualities in 1900. A police force officered by foreigners might perform admirable service in increasing the executive powers of the Government and guarding travellers from such monstrous outrages as that recently perpetrated in Shantung. The extent of foreign control over the railways might also be extended administratively and financially, so that the large revenues due from them should not fail to be received by the National Exchequer. By such beginnings as these we believe the restoration of order in China can best be begun. Foreigners on the spot are inclined to demand an immediate increase in the number of foreign troops in Peking and its approaches. Not from motives of economy alone do we deprecate resort to such a measure. But if the Powers who at Washington showed their forbearance and good will towards China are driven to the conclusion that moderation will not be properly appreciated, there will be no alternative but to adopt more drastic methods.

Many Uses For Imperfect Diamonds

Imperfectly crystallised diamonds, unfit for gems, are called bort and are used in many branches of industry, says The Compressed Air Magazine. The United States Department of Commerce classifies them, together with black diamonds, as "glazier', engravers' and miners' diamonds." Bort is found in almost all diamond-producing districts, Brazil being one of the chief centers from which this country draws its supply, and in the last four years the United States has imported 121,863 carats, valued at $3,472,507.

The only known source of black diamonds is Brazil. In former times black diamonds were used almost exclusively in core drilling—exploitation work with the so-called diamond drill. The high and rising price of these carbons, however, led to the introduction of the calyx core drill, the diamondless drill that uses steel shot cutters in the periphery of the drill instead of diamonds. The diamond drill, however, is still largely employed, as it is peculiarly adapted to core drilling at an angle from the vertical.

"Industrial diamonds have a great variety of uses in the arts," says the magazine. "Many tough, fibrous substances and insulating compounds, such as hard rubber, vulcanised fibre, celluloid, paper mache bakelite, cotton rolls, compositions if ivory, graphite and mica, as well as alluminum and the harder bronze alloys, can scarcely be machined even with the best steel tools that rapidly loss their cutting powers because of overheating. With diamond tools, however, no trouble is experienced in quickly and accurately finishing to the finest micrometer measurements. The turning of hard rubber fountain pens, that involves the most accurate fitting, is done without difficulty with diamond-pointed tools. High cutting speed can be maintained, and a single diamond has been known to cut, without regrinding, over 100,000 pieces.

"The diamond is also invaluable in the cutting of glass. The need of the diamond in industry for cutting touch, hard materials has brought into use many tools especially designed to do this work."

Police Find 'Convicts' Not Wanted

POLICE reserves were summoned by an excited passerby when he saw, as he thought, a policeman being beaten up by three escaped convicts in New York. The bluecoats found, however, that the "escape" had been staged by dignified alumni of Columbia University, making merry near the campus, following the 169th annual commencement of the university. The "convicts" are Messrs. Boorman, Griffen and Hageman, of the Class of 1908, and the "policeman" is L. J. Slade, of the 1909 class. All are prominent business men.

"Prisoner Of Vatican" May Be Reconciled With King Through Mussolini Policy

Rome.—It is probable that, some time, under the regime of Mussolini in Italy, the Vatican and the state will become reconciled. But even the impetuosity of fascism cannot solve such an ancient and important problem overnight.

Since 1870 many secret attempts at reconciliation have been made by both parties; but the pontiffs have continued to consider that the occupation of Rome by the Princes of Savoy has been "usurpation." However, with the passing years, the thunder of the Vatican has softened, and the new Pope, Pius XI, choosing as his first act to bless the people from St. Paul's Balcony has caused new hopes that the new pontiff will break the fable of the "prisoner of the Vatican" by again traversing the Streets of Rome.

Such a "coup de theatre" might have occurred had it not been for the more stirring events of October 1922 when over night fascism and Mussolini came into power. Naturally the church then adopted the waiting game, to see, first, if the new order might prevail, and then to see how its leader, Mussolini, personally conducted himself toward Pius XI.

Mussolini has not yet had an audience with the Pope, although one of his first acts was to inform Cardinal Gasparl, the Papal Secretary of State, that the church had nothing to fear from fascism and that he hoped the moment to solve the difficulties between church and state was at hand.

SEIZED ITS POWERS

But the new Fascisti government had "seized" its powers, it had "marched on Rome," and so the centuries-old Vatican tradition, Vatican caution, Vatican cunning and Vatican waiting came into play. The Vatican would wait yet a while. Above all, the ever-slow and yet fine-spun diplomacy of the Vatican must be respected. The situation being thus put up to Mussolini—well, Mussolini has not yet had his audience with the Pope, even though the new Pope, being an ex-Alpine climber, would far prefer to pace the hot Italian summers in the papal villa at Castel Gandolfo than remain long beside the murky Tiber in the sultry gardens of the Vatican.

ATTITUDE OF THE VATICAN

This especially as the Pope no longer asks for "temporal power" in the old sense of the phrase. All he wants, according to latest reconciliation plans, is to be declared sovereign of the little strip of territory on which stand the Vatican and Apostolic palaces.

Mussolini, on the other hand, has already given ample evidence toward the church of both his reverence and respect. He has solemnly declared that Catholicism, being the state religion, shall be acknowledged and respected among all creeds. When he transferred the Foreign Office from the Consulta to the Chigi Palace he presented the famous and valuable Chigi library to the Vatican, the first and only gift that has passed from one party to the other during more than the half century of misunderstanding.

To all public ceremonies the new Premier has given religious color, and he has also ordered that the elementary schools should replace the crucifix in their classrooms. Lastly, but of almost first importance, has been the expulsion of the Free Masons from all political, military and syndicalist organisations of the Fascisti party. Mussolini declared that the foes of the church were also the foes of the party and that the era of anti-clericalism in Italy had ended.

HIS CLERICAL PROGRAM

Mussolini, while he also is an ardent Catholic, naturally has purely political motives in inaugurating such a program. First he realises that the Roman Catholic church has enormous international prestige, and that by uniting the difficulties between church and state he will thus increase the authority of Italy abroad.

To date, the Pope, to date, has met Mussolini's advances in a cold manner. Cardinal Vannutelli, the dean of the sacred college, recently declared that Mussolini as the "restorer of the religious and civil traditions of the nation."

PRAISED BY CHURCH

This is important, because it is the first time a high church dignitary has ever openly lauded the chief of the Italian government. But Vannutelli is not Pope, and the new Pope is a man of such extraordinary prudence that perhaps the necessary step toward final reconciliation is not so near as hoped. After all, the papal argument might be that the reconciliation with Italy might strengthen fascism but harm the church and that the church had "gone over" to an Italian faction, even though it be the all-powerful one. Even so, the Pope can hardly show himself antagonistic to the party that actually has saved the nation, re-established authority and order, driven out the specter of bolshevism and that respects the church instead of fighting it. Thus the majority of enlightened thought, both on the subject of fascism and catholicism, now tell you that while reconciliation is not yet come, that it is coming even though the masterful dictator of the land has not yet been granted personal audience with the holy father.

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An American's Visit To The Ruhr

Mr. Sherwood Eddy, an American Y. M. C. A. social worker who has devoted most of his time for many years to work in the Far East and who has travelled a great deal in Europe, recently arrived in London after a visit to the Ruhr. He gave to a Manchester Guardian representative the following statement of his view:

I speak as a friend and admirer of the French people, and during the war I wrote the strongest condemnation of Prussian militarism of which I was capable. But I must state now frankly the painful impressions I have received after visiting the principal cities in the Ruhr. I found Germany's protest against the occupation centering in the following seven points:

1. The blockade or paralysis of railways, posts, telegraph, and telephones, and the military occupation of all the best and largest schools so that thousands of children are prevented from attending school more than two or three hours a day in the few remaining overcrowded buildings.

2. The stifling of industry. I found tracks leading to the larger industrial works that had been torn up by the French soldiers so that coal could not go in or the manufactured products be shipped out. However wrongly, the people seemed unanimously to believe in the deliberate attempt of th French to weaken their economic resources, and I found no German in all the Ruhr or in all Germany who believed that France's real purpose was to collect reparations.

3. The deporting of their leaders in all ranks and walks of life: civil administrators, railway officials, financial and industrial leaders, etc. The Germans report that sixty-five of their number have already been shot and killed, hundreds are now in prison, and 78,537 have been evicted or expelled from the territory.

A BANK RAID

4. The repeated and systematic seizing of private money from banks, treasuries of city halls, from printing presses, and in one city the robbing of private individuals upon the streets. In every city I visited I found that one or more of the banks had all the money and treasure taken from them by the French authorities. At Essen ninety-two milliard of marks were taken from the bank. All of this was private money kept on hand for paying several hundred thousand workers who are dependent upon this bank for payment of their wages. If they are not paid it means revolution and Communism, and the employers must depend upon these private banks to provide them with the required amount.

I visited the bank that had just been robbed in one city. I learned that the bank in Mulheim had been rifled that morning, Saturday, June 23rd. When I arrived in Mulheim a few hours afterwards I found the French soldiers still in possession, but I was too late to see the treasure taken away. I learned, however, that another robbery was taking place that very moment just up the street. I proceeded at once to the Ernst Marks Printing Press, which has been printing 20,000-mark notes for the banks. Sixteen French officers and soldiers were in possession of the property with a motor-car and a large motor-truck waiting at the door to take away the money.

A large crowd had gathered outside. Finally the officers and soldiers came out. They seemed to be in a somewhat angry mood as they had not been successful in their seizure. The man on my right showed the suggestion of a smile, apparently at their failure to obtain the money for which they were looking. A French officer ran up, and grabbing hold of his coat shook him. He said: "Were you laughing at me?" The man replied: "No, I was not." As the officer dragged him toward the motor-truck the man asked: "What have I done?" The officer answered: "That doesn't matter. Come with me!" He was picked up bodily and thrown into the truck and taken away to prison. The man at my side said he won'd undoubtedly be imprisoned for several months. A relative of his had been sentenced to five months imprisoument for singing the national anthem.

In Gelsenbirchen I found that during eight days of a reign of terror private citizens were held up and robbed upon the streets by French officers and soldiers. I have in my possession the affidavits of 44 men stating the exact amount taken from each and totalling 8,783,293 marks. Upon inquiry at the Rhineland Commission in Paris, I found that they admitted individuals were robbed in the streets of Gelsenkirchen, that it was a "mistake" of the commanding French officer who misunderstood his orders, and that the money will be credited to reparations. They claim they cannot find out from whom the money was taken.

BRUTAL INDIGNITIES

5. In certain cities in the Ruhr the Germans have been deeply stirred by the shooting and arrests, but especially by the needless and gratuitious indignities and insults connected with arrests or imprisonment, personal violence, and beating of their citizens. Let me give a case in point. The bank in a certain city which I visited was raided and the money taken away. The bank director was placed under arrest. When he tried to take food in his own home after some hours of hunger it was snatched from him by a French soldier. He was beaten with such violence that his ear-drum was broken. I myself saw him in this condition.

Instead of being taken to a respectable prison, he was thrown into a small filthy hen-coop and left for nearly two days without food. He was forbidden any access to a toilet and denied the use of any sanitary arrangements. He was then taken to a cellar, where there was a bed, and thence to respectable prison. I tremble when I think of the awful retribution. I repeat that I love and admire the French people, but frankly I do not admire the fatal policy of the present Government in France regarding the Ruhr.

6. There is overwhelming evidence of the tightening grip of a terrible hunger blockade upon this last vital economic center of Germany. The people of the Ruhr know only too well the meaning of this menace. The streets in the poorer quarters are still filled with bow-legged children of that awful year of 1916, when practically the whole population existed upon turnips. The doctor in one hospital informed me that nine-tenths of the children in that district, rich as well as poor, had suffered from rickets. Their bones were softened and bent, and 10 percent of the children are left permanently deformed or crippled. Hunger will be a more deadly weapon than aeroplanes, guns, or poison gas. For hunger will strike below the belt of every laboring man, every mother, and every child.

7. One of the worst effects of the present policy seems to be the letting loose upon the Ruhr of that spawn of hunger "Red" Communism. The workers in this particular section are the most radical of all Germany. I have just passed houses marked with the bullet-holes of the separatists and Communists when the city was seized and held for three weeks three years ago. Radicalism plus hunger equals Communism. This is the equation in the Ruhr today.

Communism is rising as a result of the hunger blockade. One leading manufacturer said to me. "Some of my best workers are at this moment lying wounded by the French soldiers for attempting to resist the Communists. We are at this very moment under the menace of Communism, but I say deliberately that I would rather see our works and our country overthrown by Communism than to go against my country and my conscience and yield the hope of the final recovery of Germany to this military invasion, aimed not primarily at reparations but at the conquest and crushing of Germany."

This is the attitude throughout the Ruhr. If forced by hunger or revolution to surrender they may sign any document or any terms, ones possible or impossible, only to begin a new vicious circle of guilen sabotage and passive resistance, for the Ruhr will never produce coal or steel under buysign.

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PALACE HOTEL SNACK COUNTER
(MEN ONLY)
Open 7 a.m. to midnight
Good Food—Prompt Service—Reasonable Prices

ASTOR HOUSE SODA FOUNTAIN PERFECT SERVICE

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BILLIE POWERS at the Piano

THE COCOANUT GROVE CAFE IS REALLY SOMETHING DIFFERENT AT LAST. COCOANUT TREES ARE THE SCHEME OF DECORATION IN THE BALL ROOM.

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A REMINDER
SPECIAL TEA DANSANT THIS AFTERNOON
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THE ST. GEORGE'S CAFE
"Coolest Dance Floor in Shanghai"
Excellent Dinner Program
THE KUROVSKY TWINS
LAST APPEARANCE TO-NIGHT
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L. HEYER, *Manager*

Palace of pleasure
And food of the best
Return full measure
Is always our quest
See menus daily
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Entertain daily
No other can beat

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

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Here is the Programme
ELVIRA PETTY
Military Dance, Oriental Slave Dance, Hula
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Fire Dance, Arabian Dance
M. PAOLI,
The Distinguished Baritone
His First Formal Appearance in Shanghai
THE BAJARSOFF SISTERS
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MRS. BINOFF
Belgian Polka, Polero, Tango, The Dance of Carmen
PETTY & SHARP
In Songs and Dances
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The Coolest Spot in Town

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"THE HIGHLAND LASSIE"
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SHANGHAI

D. PETER INVENTOR OF EVEY
PETER'S
THE ORIGINAL MILK-CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL MILK

Business and Official Notices

This pretty, healthy, 1 year old boy of Jewish parentage, is crying for a home where kindhearted people would take care of him. Mother is destitute, intends to return to Russia and is willing to give the child away to responsible people. If interested phone Monday, N. 4126. Ask for R. S.

61330

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Assist. Prof. Dr. K. Panek, M. D. begs to announce that he has moved his residence to the same place as office, 124 Szechuen Road, Ward Building. Phone C. 1129.

61384 S. 4.

Two associated architects and engineers are open to prepare drawings for residences, office buildings, banks, hotels, reinforced concrete, constructions, remodeling of old houses, interior decorations etc. For Chinese clients especially low charges. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

61261

Cercle Sportif Francais.

Le Comite invite Messieurs les Entrepreneurs desireux de prendre part a l'adjudication des nouveaux batiments du Cercle a faire connaitre avant le Samedi 1er Septembre, 1923, leurs noms et references au soussigne.

CH. de BOISSEZON.
Secretaire Honoraire.

61444 S.1

LOST

LOST a bill of lading on the N.K.K. s.s. Tochang Maru voyage 734 from Changsha Via Hankow B/L No. 2. YC in diamond four packages old iron machine. The public is hereby warned against negotiating the same.

YUNG HO KUNG
英界金神里第五十八號

61429 S.2

Hongkew Park

Tuesday, August 28, at 9.15 p.m.

Municipal Orchestra Open-Air Concert

Chairs at 30 Cents each

For Programme see Page No. 4

61416 A.26

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shin" Captain W. Vogeler, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Monday the 27th August, at about 8.00 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 1B Hankow Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520 and Passage C. 3283.

61423 A.26

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. N. Co.'s Steamer "Chang On" will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday the 28th August, at about 12 o'clock (midnight) Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, 1B Hankow Road. Telephone: Freight 1520 and Passage 3283.

61422 A.26

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of HARRISON KING WRIGHT, Deceased	Cause No. 2298 Estate No. 525 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Harrison King Wright, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before February 2, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

EDWINA W. WRIGHT,
Executrix.
1-C, Darroch Road,—
Shanghai, China.

August 5, 1923. 60976

DANCING

Mde. Kelvey's School of dancing Professional teacher of Modern, Classical, Clog, Ballet and Toe dancing, Classes held at Old Carlton, Children Thursday and Saturday 3 till 5 p.m., Young Ladies classical dancing Wednesdays, 5:30 till 7 p.m., Ladies and Gentlemen's classes (latest modern dancing) Tuesday and Friday, 5:30 till 7 p.m. Private lessons also given. Terms moderate. Write for appointment Mde. Kelvey, Box 1005, Ch. P. O.

61307.

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that our Phonograph Department will be opened on Sundays as usual, and their enquiries are always welcome.

MAFEL & CO.
Phonograph Dept.
P 193 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 600.

61442

LOST

Coupon for 5 shares on share debenture Nos. 7916—7920 issued by the China Merchants Steam Ship Company under the name of Loo Chien Yih, Tung Chih Hospital, The Chinese Guild, Yokohama, was lost on board ship between Yokohama and Shanghai in the Second Year of the Chinese Republic. Report has been made to the company regarding the loss and new coupon for same issued to shareholder above-mentioned. The lost coupon has been declared null and void.

Tung Chih Hospital,
The Chinese Guild.
Yokohama, Japan.

61353 A 30

We have this day established our Branch Office at No. 14, Kiukiang Road, and have appointed Mr. W. Lock Wei to take entire control of the firm.

THE GENERAL COMMERCIAL CO., LTD. HONGKONG"

We have this day appointed Mr. Henry P. K. Wei Manager of our Local Office with authority to sign for the firm.

THE GENERAL COMMERCIAL CO., LTD. HONGKONG"

61366 A 28

ROSELAWN DAIRY

Our Barn is screened, therefore flies and dirt do not have access to milk produced by us.

Fat Content: Four samples taken at random by the Municipal Health Dept. in July showed average 4.90% fat.

Our Guarantee—We supply only pure unadulterated milk and cream.

Our Price is moderate, rates on application.

Inspection is cordially invited at any time and at any day.

Address: 35 Tongshan Road.

Telephone: East 321.

61286 A. 26

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KWANG TUNG STREET OFF JUKONG ROAD

2 Minutes from Range Road Large, airy, comfortable, moderate priced rooms in quiet location.

Our specially prepared home-made sausages and other tasty home dishes are too well known to need recommendation. Come and enjoy real home cooking.

67738 A

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Servants' Registry Office

We have 2,000 qualified servants on our books—boys, cooks, coolies etc. with guarantee. Apply to us.

"Neptune"
No 39 Szechuen Rd.

Tel. C. 1180
60812 A 23

General Average

Notice is hereby given that general average of 3% has been declared owing to fire which occured on board the S.S. "President Grant" while enroute between Yokohama and Kobe, necessitating the use of water and steam to extinguish.

THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
MANAGING AGENTS,
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

61385 A. 28.

REMOVAL NOTICE

On and after the 1st September, 1923, the Freight, Operating and Passenger Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Traffic Agents for the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., will be located in the new Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building (North Corner, No. 12. The Bund. Telephones: Central 3581 (Private exchange to all Departments). 61335. S. 15.

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61339

SINZA LODGE, 134 Sinza Road, First class residential hotel in quiet delightful neighbourhood. Comfortable and well furnished double and single rooms vacant at moderate rates, hot and cold water in each room. Excellent table under foreign supervision. Piano, tennis and every convenience. Telephone W. 3509.

61193

Boatmotor-Special Opportunity

New 60 H. P. 4 Cyl. Bavern Motor, latest construction, most economical fuel consumption, carburretor suitable for gasoline kerosine, or crude oil, with all accessories such as propeller with shaft, rudder, electric starter and light plant complete and FIRST CLASS in every respect. Please apply to

67 Peking Road.

61245

Through Healthy Infancy and Sturdy Childhood to Perfect Maturity

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are prepared especially for Infant Feeding and not for general purposes; they are entirely free from pathogenic organisms, so that their advantage in the prevention of milk-borne diseases is apparent, especially in view of the still unsatisfactory state of Milk Supplies in regard to dirt contamination and bacterial infection.

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SHANGHAI.

Work-Organizers

are "Multiple Folders" which lie flat on your desk or in the side drawers. Each fold is a Subject Labeled Pocket to receive and classify your desk work.

Just raise the Label Holder—there are your papers, organised, out of the way, out of sight of curious eyes, yet instantly accessible with one hand.

Work-Organizer Prices

"300 LINE," Black Seal Grain Fabrikoid cover on all exterior surface. Paper inside. Flexible, durable, handsome.

No. 330—	10½-in. wide,	17-in. long,	6 Pkts.	$6.00
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No. 334—	10½-in. wide,	21-in. long,	15 Pkts.	10.00

"700 LINE."—Flexible, durable, paper. The No. 710, No. 712 and No. 714 may be used on top of desk, but are recommended for drawer use.

No. 710—	9-in. wide,	17-in. long,	6 Pkts.	$2.50
No. 712—	9-in. wide,	19-in. long,	10 Pkts.	2.75
No. 714—	9-in. wide,	21-in. long,	15 Pkts.	3.00
No. 730—	10½-in. wide,	17-in. long,	6 Pkts.	2.75
No. 732—	10½-in. wide,	19-in. long,	10 Pkts.	3.00
No. 734—	10½-in. wide,	21-in. long,	15 Pkts.	3.25

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Manager,
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70 General Office. 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

BOXING NOTICE

The Shanghai Amateur Boxing Club is prepared to receive entries for the following open

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bantamwight	(112 lbs. and under)
Featherweight	(126 " " ")
Lightweight	(140 " " ")
Welterweight	(147 " " ")
Middleweight	(156 " " ")
Heavyweight	(any weight)

For further particulars apply to

G. H. Parkes
Secretary, S. A. B. C.
(c/o Public School for Boys)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In view of a misunderstanding that appears to exist in some quarters, THE CHINA PRESS, Inc., wish to announce that there is

No Connection Between THE CHINA PRESS AND The Evening News

The ownership of the papers is entirely different.

THE CHINA PRESS, Inc., have hitherto had an ordinary business agreement with the Evening News owners, by which the printing of their paper has been executed under contract by THE CHINA PRESS, Inc. Thisarrangement, however, terminates on the 31st inst.

THE CHINA PRESS, INC.

Shanghai, 19th August, 1923.

Business and Official Notices

Chemins de Fer de Letat

Chinese Government Railways.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that arrangements are now in operation for through booking of passengers, registration of baggage and through conveyance of parcels and miscellaneous traffic between the principal stations on the following railways:—

Peking-Hankow Railway
Pfenlo Railway
Lunghai Railway (East and West Sections)
Taoching Railway
Chongtai Railway
Peking-Suiyuan Railway
Peking-Mukden Railway
Tientsin-Pukow Railway
Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway
Shanghai-Nanking Railway
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

Return Tourist tickets at reduced fares are also on sale from important stations on these lines to tourist resorts and places of interest.

Circular Tour tickets at reduced fares may also be obtained at the principal stations.

Reduced fares for parties travelling over these lines will be granted by special arrangement with the Traffic Manager.

Information regarding fares, rates, train services, etc., may be obtained on application to the Traffic Managers, Traffic Inspectors or Station Masters.

PEKING, AUGUST 1923.

61225 A 31

Rebrowning Firearms
by cold process
satisfaction guaranteed

P. J. Braga
14a Darroch Road.

60575

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Corner of Peking Road
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55641

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Museum Road corner of
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Tel. C. 851.

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Specialist in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel. C. 7092, Residence 28, North Szechuen Road, Tel. N. 2554.

Order from Your Bookseller
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK
923
EDITED BY
H.G.W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.
PRICE $12.50
An Encylopaedia of Information Regarding China

T. F. 153

Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association

Men's Doubles
Men's Singles.

Entries for the Men's Doubles Championship will close on Monday, September 3rd and for the Men's Singles Championship on the following Monday, September 10th. Intending Competitors should send in their names accompanied by the entrance fees ($5 for each pair for Doubles and $5 for each competitor for Singles) to the undersigned on or before those dates.

C. E. Whitamore
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer
S. L. T. A.

H. B. M. Consulate-General

61420 S I

SHANGHAI AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION

The above Association hereby give notice that the Shanghai Championship for the following events will be held at the Shanghai Rowing Club, on August 31st and September 1st.

220 yards
880 "
100 " Back Stroke
Diving
Long Plunge.

Entries for the above will close at 4.30 p.m. Monday 27th, with Mr. R. L. Evans, c/o Municipal Electricity Dept.

61327 A 28

Second Hand Automobiles and Accessories at Greatly Reduced Prices for Sale at Fei Lung Garage

"REGAL"	4 Cycl.	5 Passenger	Tls.	600.00	Limousine
"HUPMOBILE"	4 Cycl.	5 Passenger	Tls.	800.00	Limousine
"HUPMOBILE"	4 Cycl.	5 Passenger	Tls.	500.00	Limousine
"PATHFINDER"	12 Cycl.	7 Passenger	Tls.	2,500	Limousine
"DODGE"	4 Cycl.	5 Passenger	Tls.	1,300	Limousine
"NAPIER"	4 Cycl.	7 Passenger	Tls.	700.00	Touring
"STUDEBAKER"	4 Cycl.	7 Passenger	Tls.	700.00	Touring
"OLYMPIC"	4 Cycl.	7 Passenger	Tls.	1,000	Touring
"HUPMOBILE"	4 Cycl.	5 Passenger	Tls.	1,000	Touring
"CHANDLER"	6 Cycl.	7 Passenger	Tls.	1,000	Touring
"HUPMOBILE"	4 Cycl.	5 Passenger	Tls.	800.00	Touring
"CHANDLER"	6 Cycl.	7 Passenger	Tls.	1,100	Touring
"DODGE"	4 Cycl.	5 Passenger	Tls.	800.00	Touring
"MITCHELL"	6 Cycl.	7 Passenger	Tls.	1,000	Touring
"CHEVROLET"	4 Cycl.	5 Passenger	Tls.	800.00	Touring
"HUPMOBILE"	4 Cycl.	7 Passenger	Tls.	1,000	Limousine
"BUICK"	6 Cycl.	2 Passenger	Tls.	1,100	Wire-wheels
"SCRIPPS-BOOTH"	4 Cycl.	3 Passenger	Tls.	700.00	
"SCRIPPS-BOOTH"	6 Cycl.	7 Passenger	Tls.	1,100	Wire wheels
"KLINE"	6 Cycl.	4 Passenger	Tls.	1,000	Touring
"OVERLAND"	6 Cycl.	7 Passenger	Tls.	1,000	Touring
"OVERLAND"	4 Cycl.	5 Passenger	Tls.	400.00	Touring
"MATHIS" OLD	4 Cycl.	5 Passenger	Tls.	500.00	Touring
"DAIMLER"	6 Cycl	Chassis only	Tls.	2,000	
"OVERLAND"	4 Cycl	5 Passenger	Tls.	550.00	Touring
"FORD" 12 CARS	At Tls. 350.00 each.				
"German-CAR" OLD	4 Cycl.	5 Passenger	Tls.	700.00	Limousine
"SELDON" TRUCKS	4 Cycl.	3 Tons	Tls.	2,000	
"INTERNATIONAL" TRUCKS	4 Cycl.	2 Tons.	Tls.	1,800	
"HENDERSON" MOTOR CYCLE	4 Cycl.	with side car	Tls.	250.00	
"OPEL" Roadster	4 Passenger		Tls.	700.00	

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Any Information or arrangements can be made for Trials which are Free.

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Opposite The Great World.

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Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Seremban
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Manager.

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G. H. STITT.
Manager

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Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Société Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler,
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915)

Capital: Dollars 30,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager,
S. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Pank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Swatow
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings Deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5551.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a speciality. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsinktau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	48,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-8-20) ..	89,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtse
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital paid up ... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,504,980
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Madrid
Batavia	Manila
Bombay	Panama
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Rangoon
Cebu	San Francisco
Colon	Santo Domingo
Dairen	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Soerabaya
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tokio
Lyons	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,033,845.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Focchow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

行業儲蓄江浙 The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$300,000.00
Undivided Profits	$120,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

東業銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K.	$500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold fr. Lire	16,000,000
Paid up Capital ... Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold fr. Lire	4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver	$150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale.
Lon and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, France and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

Vessels Due

Agapenor, *Liverpool*	Aug.	31
Amboise, *Marseilles*	Sep.	3
Bowes Castle, *New York*	Aug.	27
Chikugo Maru, *Yokohama*	Aug.	30
Crosskeys, *Seattle*	Aug.	28
Chungking, *Hankow*	Aug.	26
E. of Australia, *Hongkong*	Aug.	26
Eelbeck, *Manila*	Aug.	30
Eurybates, *New York*	Aug.	30
Fatsang, *Tientsin*	Aug.	27
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Aug.	26
Fooshing, *Tsingtao*	Aug.	27
Gweneth, *Singapore*	Aug.	31
Hakozaki Maru, *Europe*	Aug.	31
Hannawa, *Portland*	Sep.	3
Hawaii Maru, *Hongkong*	Sep.	3
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Aug.	26
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Aug.	26
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Aug.	28
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Sept.	1
Kiangshun, *Hankow*	Aug.	28
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	Aug.	27
Klangtoo, *Hankow*	Aug.	31
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Sept.	3
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Aug.	30
Kumano Maru, *Osaka*	Aug.	29
Kutsang, *Calcutta*	Aug.	23
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Aug.	30
Kyokuto M., *Chinwantao*	Aug.	26
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	Aug.	26
Liangchow, *Hongkong*	Aug.	27
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Aug.	26
Luenho, *Hankow*	Aug.	29
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Aug.	30
Mantua, *London*	Aug.	26
Macedonia, *Yokohama*	Sept.	1
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	Aug.	30
Ningshin, *Foochow*	Aug.	26
Pawiet, *Portland*	Aug.	26
Paul Lecat, *Yokohama*	Aug.	29
Pembrokeshire, *London*	Aug.	28
Perseus, *Liverpool*	Aug.	31
Povang, *Hankow*	Aug.	29
Pres. Jefferson, *Hongkong*	Aug.	28
Pres. Pierce, *Hongkong*	Aug.	31
Pres Lincoln, *S. Francisco*	Sep.	2
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Aug.	29
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Aug.	28
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki*	Aug.	27
Shengking, *Hankow*	Sep.	2
Shicon, *Chinwangtao*	Aug.	26
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Aug.	29
Siberia Maru, *S. Francisco*	Sept.	2
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Aug.	30
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Sept.	1
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Sept	1
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Aug.	29
Taisang, *Hongkong*	Aug.	26
Takeshima Maru, *Yokohama*	Aug.	27
Tingsang, *Tientsin*	Aug.	27
Tcukwo, *Hankow*	Sep.	2
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Sep.	2
Waishing, *Hongkong*	Aug.	28
West Keats, *Portland*	Aug.	30
Wenchow, *Hankow*	Sept	1
West Faralon, *S. Francisco*	Sept.	1
West O'Rowa, *Hongkong*	Aug.	28
Wusungpu, *Hankow*	Sep.	3
Wm. Penn, *New York*	Aug.	28
Woosung, *Hankow*	Aug.	27
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Aug.	31
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Aug.	28
Yingchow, *Tsingtao*	Sep.	2

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1919)

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,200,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 6620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hankow	Ehsat
SHANGHAI	Chengtah	Ichang	Boochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Paotow	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies According to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Lee, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Capital paid up ...	$2,500,000.00
Reserve ...	$ 470,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Credits granted on approved securities.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$250,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital	U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
Correspondents:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Northwestern National Bank, Portland, Ore.
Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
Amer. Sav. Bk. and Trust Co., Seattle.
Shanghai Branch: Central 7944, 7945, 7946, & 7947

6 Kiukiang Road
CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold
A. E. SCHUMACHER
Manager

行業盛源大 Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$5,000,000
Paid up Capital	$2,500,000

Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Swatow
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interests allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Savings Department.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank, Westminster Foreign Bank, (London).
Union Trust Co. of S. Francisco.
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco.

L. C. WAI,
Manager.
28 Kiangse Road.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on August 21, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	"	18-30
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	24-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	40-50
Cod	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	50-70
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	30-35
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	25-30
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Geese	each	70-01.00
Pigeon	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	15-20
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-60
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Quck	"	40-60
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	10-15
Banana	"	7-8
Chestnuts	"	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Figs	per doz.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	"	5-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Oranges	"	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	"	20-40
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	10-14
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pineapples	"	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	3-30
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per lb.	10-20
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Bread Beans	per lb.	6-8
Cabbages	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	"	4-5
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	"	10-20
Peas	"	none
Tomatoes	"	4-5
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Parsnips	"	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.50-$2.00
Radishes	per picul	1-2
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.90
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Barley	"	$4.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$14.00
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	"	$0.30
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	$ 19.50
House Coal	"	17.25

H. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Financial And Commercial News

Money Exchange

Shanghai, August 25, 1923

Mex. Dollars market rate..72.075
Native Interest 06
Copper: Cash 250.000
Shanghai Gold Bar 342½
Bar Silver 30¾
Bank rate of Discount .. 8%
Paris on London 81.20
New York on London 455%
London—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/0¼
Demand 3/0⅝
New York—
Telegraphic Transfer 683½
Demand 69

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Open quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/0¼
London (Demand) ..	3/0⅝
London 4 m-s	3/0½
India (T.T.)	226½
France (T.T.)	1225
America (T.T.)	68¾
Hongkong (T.T.)	74⅝
Japan (T.T.)	71½
Batavia (T.T.)	180½
Straits (T.T.)	77¾

BANKS' BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits..	3/1½
London 4 m-s Docts ..	3/1⅝
London 6 m-s Credits..	3/2
London 6 m-s Docts ..	
France 4 m-s	1275
America 4 m-s L/c ..	71¼
Docs	71¾

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 70¼ = Tls. 142.59
@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $197.22
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3/1¼ = Tls. 6.44
@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $8.91

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 5.86	@ 3/0⅝	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.28	@ 70	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1183	Fr. 13.18
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Mark —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 70¼	Yen 1.59
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 226½	Rupees 2.52
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 15.62	Ital. Lire 17.41

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 69⅝
Demand buying on America 70⅛
Demand selling on London 3/0⅝
Demand buying on London 3/1⅛

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 500,000 ..... Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.02

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 15.70 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.75 = 1 Tael
Marks 1,200.000 = 1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 105.50 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 29.15 = 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 130.20 = 100 Fr. Francs

CHINESE GOV. BONDS
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	93.50	93.50
5th Year 6%	56.00	56.00
7th Year 6%	46.05	46.05
9th Year 6%	67.10	66.70
6% Consolidated	50.05	50.00
7% Consolidated	57.60	58.00
11th Year 8%	98.00	98.00
96 Millions 8%	24.20	24.30

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

The local share market has not shown much movement during the past week but quotations generally for local stocks and shares continue very firm and no large parcels reported to have changed hands in any particular line.

Quotations from London indicate a firm market there and the following are the latest prices offered to us by cable this week:

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.L., £70. 10. 0 (Mean).

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, F.L. £68. 0. 0 (Mean).

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., "B," £3. 7. 6 (Mean).

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. (Fully), £1. 14. 3 (Mean).

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. (Partly), £0. 8. 6 (Buyers).

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

August 25, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each down 1-16d in London yesterday. The New York price is unchanged as well as the London-New York cross rate. The only change in our official quotations here today was a drop in the Franc rate to 1225.

Our market here today was quiet and although there was little variation in rates, was steadier at the close than at the opening. At all times there were good sellers of Sterling at 3-0 9-16 August and probably September, 3-0⅛ October and 3-0 7-16 November.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 69½ for near delivery and 69⅝ for forward, and sellers of Yen at 70⅜ for near delivery and 70⅛ for forward.

There were buyers of all currencies at a fraction above these rates. Banks were quoting 3-1 71 and 1265 for Sterling, Gold Dollar and Franc bills respectively.

There was some local selling in the London silver market yesterday but the market there as well as in New York is reported as steady.

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, August 25, 1923
August 24
Tebongs Tls. 1.60 Sept.
August 25
Langkats Comb. Tls. 32.35 Dec.
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.15 Dec.

UNOFFICIAL

August 24
Butes Tls. 0.82½ Oct.
Serembans Tls. 0.75
August 25
Telephones Tls. 72.00
S'hai Pahangs Tls. 1.07½
Samagagas Tls. 0.95
Langkats Comb. Tls. 32.25 Dec.

Cotton Reports

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Cotton market, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:

China Cotton:—Fluctuations in the cotton market during the past week have been within a rather narrow range of prices. Trading has been fairly active, with Japanese buying freely for new crop. Tungchow and Shanghai Machine-Ginned cotton, operations were of a more professional than general character. Under the circumstances, the course of prices has been without any special significance, although it must be noted that in the face of continued favorable weather conditions for the growing crop, and renewed bear pressure from local interest, prices have shown an upward tendency and the net change for the week has been an advance of Tls. 0.50.

Regarding the crop outlook evidence has been acculating that the long period of favorable weather which has prevailed practically throughout the belt, has been instrumental in bringing about a marked improvement in its condition. Whatever the outturn may be, it will hinge on future "weather" developments.

As to the future trend of the market, we see no reason for the present to change our view that lower prices are likely to dominate.

CORRESPONDENCE

Tungchow, August 10.—The past week's weather has been favorable for the plant and fairly good headway has been made. With favorable conditions from now on to picking time, an average crop is anticipated say from 10 to 20 percent more than last year. Acreage has been increased from 20 to 30 percent as compared with last year in some territories. The conditions in the low lands, however, are not so good on account of being overflooded.

Shanghai and Districts, August 21:—Weather hot. Crop reports, however, are very favorable. A couple of days of rain will put the fields in excellent condition.

Yangtsze Valley, August 17:—The outlook in this territory is indeed flattering. The plant is healthy and fields are free of grass. What is needed in the near future is good heavy showers in order to put new life in the plants.

Chekiang Province, August 20:—Crop outlook in this province so far very good.

Shansi and Shensi Provinces, August 17:—The weather continues favorable for cotton here and the plant is fruiting rapidly. The outlook is for a good yield in these provinces.

Shantung and Chihli Provinces, August 19:—Since our last report, crops are doing fine. With good weather from now on we anticipate an average yield.

Yarn.—The yarn market has had a steady undertone during the past week with a soft undertone at the close. Demands from interior marts continue limited and a steady market is looked forward to for the near future.

SPUNTS REPORT

Messrs. J. Spunt and Company write as follows in their weekly report on the cotton market:

China Cotton:—While very little business in spot cotton is reported to have taken place during the week under review, prices continued and remain steady at the close with no signs of weakening, which is mainly due to the fact, as we draw nearer to the harvesting season, of there being any carry-over of sufficient statistical prominence to affect bearishly the value of the ultimate new season's yield. That there will be a late harvesting, by two or three weeks, this year in the Kiangsu province, is now an established fact, but whether such will influence prices to any extent will depend on the strength in the demand that may ensue for the new season staple and as the expectations are for a revival in the yarn markets in the Autumn, there is every likelihood of such demand being intensified to such an extent as to bring about higher rates than was experienced at this time last season. Tone of the market is Steady.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, August 25, 1923
OFFICIAL
Shanghai Loans Tls. 7.25
Sungei Duri Tls. 10.00
Bukits Tls. 1.27½
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.90
UNOFFICIAL
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 30.50
Tls. 31.00 Sept.
Repah Tls. 0.97½
Consolidated Tls. 3.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.90

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., Guilford Street, LONDON, S.E.1.

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灰 牌
CHEE HSIN CEMENT
Company, Limited.
Tangshan Portland Cement is Popularly known as the best of its kind and is used by Municipalities, Railways, Engineering Works, Mining Companies, Building Contractors, etc., throughout China and Far East to their satisfaction.
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Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.
THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.
Shanghai Branch
61 Kiangse Road
Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Tel. Nos. C. 2204, 6816 and 6563.

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Capital, fully paid, G$4,000,000
An American Bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world.
This Bank is a depository of the United States Government and is therefore prepared to cash UNREGISTERED War Savings Certificates of the 1918 Series.
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Shanghai
G. A. TISDALL, General Manager in the Orient
R. BUCHAN, Manager.
Corner of Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.
TELEPHONE Central 1324
BRANCHES
Shanghai, Yokohama, Peking, Hongkong, Canton, Tientsin, Manila, Hankow, San Francisco

SIXTH Anniversary Sale
Commences on Aug. 27th
GREAT REDUCTIONS
The SINCERE Co., Ltd.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	H.$1,120
Chartered	£19½
Sino-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$620 B.
North China	Tls. 180
Union of Canton	H.$232 B.
Yangtsze	H.$27
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 19 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$128 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$475 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$125 S.
Indo-China Pref.	H.$37½ B.
"Shell"	67/9
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 79½
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 52 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 20½ B.
Oriental Cons.	18/-
Raub	$4¾ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$141 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7 B.
Pref.	Tls. 5.20 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 193 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$153½ B.
Land and Hotels	
Shai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
L.-French Land	Tls. 121 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 120 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 58 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	$12 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls 110 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 10
Oriental	Tls. 5
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 79
Industrials	
Hongkong Ice	Tls. 25
Hongkong Sugar	$217½ B.
Green Island	$28¾ B.
Langkats	Tls. 30¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shai Sumatra	Tls. 91½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$6¾ B.
Lowdays	$4½
Lane Crawford	$102 B.
Routrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$21 B.
Weeks	$18
Robbers (local)	
Allen	Tls. 7.40 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.60
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.85 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.32½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23 F.
Batu Anam 1916	Tls. 1.20 S.
Batu	Tls. 0.77½ B.
Bekah Ton Alang	Tls. 1.27½ B.
Boomer United	Tls. 1.20 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6¾ B.
Chong	Tls. 1¾ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.95 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2.55 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14¼ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 13 B.
Kuras	Tls. 7.10 B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.35 B.
Koh Bahroe	Tls. 1.35 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16¼ B.
Padang	Tls. 4.70 B.
Pangkalan Jurias	Tls. 1.35 B.
Permata	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sapoh	Tls. 0.95 B.
Semangang	Tls. 0.95 B.
Sookoo	Tls. 1¼ B.
Temambu	Tls. 1.45 B.
Tenawang	Tls. 1.27½ B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 4¾ B.
	Old 9⅜ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	New 9 B.
Shanghai Penang	Tls. 1.07½ B.
Sungsia	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2.65 B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.75 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.27½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.87½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.57½ B.
Ziangbee	Tls. 3.70 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. [illegible]
Cathy Dairy	Tls. 14
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 155 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 39 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 71½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 171

S. Sellers, Ss. Sales, B. Buyers

Steamers Departed

Aug. 25—Kiangwah for Hankow
Aug. 25—Wenchow for Hankow
Aug. 25—Shengking for H'kow
Aug. 25—Sziwo for Hankow
Aug. 25—Tuckwo for Hankow
Aug. 25—Tafoo M. for Hankow
Aug. 25—Liuhsing for Cruise
Aug. 25—Loksang for S. H. C'ton
Aug. 25—Kingaing for W. C. T.
Aug. 25—Sopchow for A. H. C.
Aug. 25—Pingching for Cruise
Aug. 25—Chuentiao for Cruise
Aug. 25—Nikko M. for Japan
Aug. 25—Hweichie for C'tao
Aug. 25—Shuntoo for C'tao
Aug. 25—Tsinpung for N. C'toms
Aug. 25—Lushan M. for Amoy
Aug. 25—Yungfahlin—for Ningpo

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, AUG. 26, 1923

(The night tide are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 2 and 3 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at spring 4½ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 5½ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
		0h. 12m.	8ft. 10in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
11	16	11	38

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
6.23 p.m.	5.7 a.m.	5h. 33m.	6h. 31m.	4h. 48m.	7h. 16m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 29.71 in.
August 754.9 mm.

Meteorological Reports

August 26, 1923.
Sun rises today at 5.34
Sun sets today at 18.31

SICCAWEI

(inches	August 24.		August 25	
	29.53	29.62	29.65	29.73
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	−0.06	†0.05	†0.23	†0.27
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	†0.11	†0.17	†0.12	−0.10
Wind—direction	NW	WNW	WNW	WNW
Wind—miles per hour	32.3	18.6	17.4	18.0
Temperature (Fahr.)	79°7	75°4	73°2	7986
Humidity %	77	87	94	82
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	4	0	9
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	5.03	0.00	—	—

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT
August 25.

	Mean 1922	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.51	−0.13	29.78
Temperature (Min 75°6) (Fahr.) (Max. 81°7)	78°6	−3°4	79°2
Rainfall (inches)	34.92	0.51	32.44

Hankow Markets

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Aug. 16.—The local market generally is dull. There is little interest in produce and practically none in Cotton although the latter is cheaper than it has been for a long while. There are some inquiries for peanuts however, from Britain and the United States, and some business has been effected. On the whole there has not been much doing but it is believed that there will be some activety next month in exports.

EXCHANGE AND MONEY

The Lincheng Note delivered to the Peking Government has inspired confidence among foreign merchants and in financial circles it is opened that the money market will be favorably affected by this confidence. It is thought that the Chinese Government will practically give in to the entire demands and that some form of law and order will be visible in China in the non-too-distant future.

In the exchange market a fair amount of business has been done in Indian Liras which are obtainable at round about 16.10 to the Tael. The Italian Lira is showing some firmness and it is predicted that by November it will be quoted at around 13 to the Tael if not better.

METAL MARKET

In the metal market here some business has been done in steel bars, at prices round about $73 gold per ton cif Hankow. Copper is unsteady although there are inquiries, on doubt for speculative purposes more than for anything else, but one firm is about to close a deal of 200 tons American Electrolytic at Tls. 31.25 per picul, dutypaid. This is certainly a fall in price for a month ago the same cargo fetched Tls. 31.75 to Tls. 32 per picul. But then there is considerable talk that the Mints are about to either suspend or curtail operations. From the public's point of view, it is to be hoped that one or other of these measures will eventually be taken, for the indiscriminate minting of copper coins has done this country more harm than good. At the present time, there is very little cargo on the water and almost nothing in stock, at any rate we know of no foreign importing house holding speculative cargo. One firm last week sold out its entire holdings in anticipation of rapid decline in prices in the near future.

CEMENT REPORT

There is some demand now for foreign cement of round about Tls. 4.50 to Tls. 4.70 per cask of 400 lbs. and some Italian goods have gotten into Hankow Lately. It is emphasised that foreign cement is far superior to the native product and contractors prefer to pay a little more if they can get something that is really good. Japanese cement used to come into this district on a far scale but at the present time the boycott is, of course, affecting it. It is feared that one of these fine days the Germans will dump a large stock in China, as a matter of fact Chinese buyers have been inquiring for German cement the past few weeks.

Teething Children

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale everywhere.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M.S.S. Kiangan from Hankow: Mrs T. G. Gjording, Mr. and Mrs. Wie, Misses Sentow, Tetlow, Mrs. M. Gasta and child, Mr. Airman.

Per C.M.S.S. Kiangyung from Hankow: Messrs. G Thompson, L Beaumont, H W Fulks

Per I-C.S.S. Kutwo from Hankow: Mrs. N. A Gavriloff, Capt Chalmers, one French naval rating; from Kiukiang: Mr and Mrs L. N. Hayes, Mrs. Carl Foss, Mr G. A. Wempss; from Wuhu: Mr W. S. Cutchins

Per C.N.S.S. Kanchow from Hongkong: Mr. Coopley.

Per C.P.S.S.S. Empress of Asia from Vancouver: Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell and two children Misses M. A. Bremer A. Brown, E. M. Buchanan, Dr Alice B. Brown, Mrs. E. H Burt, Miss K. M. Chen, Messrs. P. K. Chen, H. De Hesselle, Mr. and Mrs. L. D Earle, Mr and Mrs F D. Gordon and two children, Messrs. A. Gavriloff, L. A. Glinz, L. T. Helfrich P. Hsieh (Dr. and Mrs. A. C Hutchison and four children, Mr and Mrs. J. Glass, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Korns and two children, Messrs J. J. Knowlan, D. W. Keith W. H. Littlfield H J Liddell Mr. and Mrs. J B Loucks, Mr and Mrs W. J. Mercer and two children, Miss A. B. Mundelein, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. McGregor, Messrs. E. Midgeley, K Mori H D. Potts Misses E M. Parkhill K. Ingram, Mrs. Paige, Miss J. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. R. M. C. Beaton, Mr and Mrs A M and Miss Smith, Deaconess G. Stewart, Miss M A Stewart Messrs. J. and R. Stewart, Sherdian, G. E., Tucker Rev. and Mrs. C Van Densen and two children Misses H. G. Van Vliet, E W. Walker, H. B Wilson, Messrs. W. H. C. Weippert, W. E. Ward H. S. Jones Mr. and Mrs E H J. King, Dr. T. C. Li, Rev. and Mrs. P. and Miss Nelson, Misses H. F. Dearborn, F. M. Edwars, C. E. Fox K. T Greaves H M Hermanson, E. Paul, A. C. Reed, E. Ring, Rev. E. P. Stewart and two children Miss M. B. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Willis, R. Winter, G. C. Willis, F. D Bennett C M. Gran, Mrs. I J Dearborn, through for Hongkong; Miss A. H. Brennan, Sir J. T. Mroom, Rev. and Mrs. T. A Broadfoot and two children, Messrs M. P. Abdwall, C. A Sewitt, F M Ellery, Miss E Ellery, Mr and Mrs A T. Gowen, Miss F. J. Holman Messrs. L. S Hooper F Hoso Mr and Mrs. R. I. H. Kintoch, Capt and Mrs H L Oudenhoven Mr. T Pvburn Rec. and Mrs. C. Rutherford and three children, Mr. C. W. A. Van Dyk, Rev. W. L Wercester, Miss M. Wercester, Mr. and Mrs. G H Arnold and two children, Mr and Mrs G. and Master Brachman, Mr. J. Bol, Messrs. A. G. Gonzales, S. Hachiuma, Mr. and Mrs. S W and Miss Kintigh, Miss E Lowrey Mr. F Nees Miss G H Razavet Mr and Mrs. J G Valder Messrs J Van der Slys C C Van der Fleet..

Olympic Theatre
Tonight and Sunday

MAURICE TOURNEUR Presents "The Life Line"

"THE LIFE LINE"
FOUNDED ON
The World Famous Melodrama of the Sea
"THE ROMANY RYE"

He promised to marry her. But he was a coward, did not fulfill his word and left the town. She followed and they met when the ship was sinking.

A drama of love and vengeance.

MATINEE

Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"AFTER YOUR OWN HEART"
and Ep. 1 & 2 of "CAPTAIN KIDD"

Empire Theatre
TONIGHT TONIGHT
OWEN MOORE
in
"THE CHICKEN IN THE CASE"

On Aug. 27, 28 and 29th.
MAX LINDER
IN
"SEVEN YEARS' BAD LUCK"

A picture produced with a single purpose—to make you laugh; but we warn you to consult your Doc. before getting your seat, if laughing continously for two hours will cause you any harm.

The supporting cast is of undeniable merit.

Produced by ROBERTSON-COLE.

Victoria Theatre
TONIGHT TONIGHT
At 9.15 p.m.
A SUPER-SPECIAL PROGRAMME
Presenting
"Children Not Wanted"
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST. A BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTION FILLED WITH HEART INTEREST

A story that makes you realise that this is a good world to live in if you have the happiness brought by the sun-shine smile of children in your home.

A feature which has warmth, love, thrill, romance, and portrays vividly the world's greatest sentiment, charity.

Showing also
THE OPEN AIR
SWIMMING POOL
HONGKEW PARK

Admission $1.50 & $1.00
Coupon Accepted

MATINEE

Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"THE TEST OF HONOR"
And Eps. 3 & 4 of "CAPTAIN KIDD"

Weather Report

Remarks on the 24th.—The high pressures over the continent are extending over Korea and the Sea of Japan. The typhoon is passing in the morning by Gutzlaff while inclining NNW ward and raises a violent cyclonic storm. Low area over the Pacific Ocean. Cyclonic winds with hard squalls between the Eastern and the Yellow Seas. Improving weather in the evening.

Morning of the 25th.—Cloudy and rather fine weather. The pressure has increased and the breezes has backed to the Western quadrant.

St. George's Gardens
217 Bubbling Well Road Tel. W. 2279
OPEN AIR CINEMA SHOW
TONIGHT ONLY
"THE CALL OF HOME"
Really a great picture. The flood scenes will make you want to stand up and shout.
—ALSO—
HAROLD LLOYD
in "THE RAINBOW ISLAND"

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE
TWO GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE
APOLLO THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.
EXCLUSIVE PICTURES OF THE GREAT FIGHTS
LOUIS FIRPO
The "WILD BULL OF THE PAMPAS"
versus
JACK McAULIFFE
and
JESS WILLARD
versus
FLOYD JOHNSON
GLADYS WALTON
IN HER LATEST SUCCESS
"SAWDUST"
LATEST "TOWN TOPICS"

ALWAYS THE BEST SHOW
EVERY NIGHT 9.15 CARLTON THEATRE PHONE WEST 3641
LAST TWO TIMES TODAY
Matinee Today 3 p.m. Tonight 9.15
with Alice Terry, Rondolph Valentino, Ralph Lewis and a host of other screen stars in
THE BIG DRAMATIC SUCCESS
"The Conquering Power"
Based on Balzac's great "Eugenie Grandet"
NEW TOWN TOPICS
A trip to Mokanshan China's beauty spot.
SCREEN SNAPSHOTS
Famous Movie Stars at work and play.
PRICES 60c. $1.00, $1.50, Loge seats $2.00
MATINEES Adults 60c. $1.00, Children 30c. 60c.

STARTING MONDAY NIGHT
3 Nights Only

The screen's most amazing actress in a most amazing picture.
THE INCOMPARABLE
NAZIMOVA
IN OSCAR WILDE'S
"SALOME"
A most unusual Photoplay nothing to equal it ever seen before.

APOLLO THEATRE
MONDAY-TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY
WHIZZ—!
A native kris hurtled through the air and buried its point in the soft wood of the partition. A few inches to the left, and it would have found its mark. As it was, it pinned the white man's sleeve to the wall as you would pin a butte fly.
SCREENLAND'S SWEETEST STAR
MARY MILES MINTER
in a new, fighting, red-blooded dramatic role—in a thrilling story of the South Sea Islands.
"SOUTH of SUVA"
A stirring drama of what happened on a South Sea island when the young American wife of a planter arrived to find that the man she married in the States had degenerated into a beach comber.

THURSDAY - FRIDAY - SATURDAY - SUNDAY
"THE CALL OF HOME"

He Kissed Her — And She Leaped From The Express!
She had meant to leave her husband—and had boarded the Montreal Express, where the other man was waiting.
Her husband saw them meet, boarded a tramp steamer and sailed for South America, leaving no trace behind him.
Sickened by the first kiss of the man with whom she was eloping, she leaped from the flying express.
Years passed—years fraught with many dangers for her and the man to whom she was faithful—and then the never-ceasing "call of home" brought him back to her.
See this picture.
It will make your home seem sweeter and your dear ones dearer.
The Greatest Flood Scenes Ever Screened
"THE CALL OF HOME"
From the novel, "Home," by Geo. Agnew Chamberlain
Directed by Louis J. Gasnier Produced by R-C Picture
Booking At Robinsoh's
Booking at Robinson's

TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.
GLADYS WALTON IN "SAWDUST"
AND THE GREAT FIGHT PICTURES
LUIS FIRPO vs. McAULIFFE
JESS WILLARD vs. FLOYD JOHNSON.

Says Church Too Busy Getting People To Heaven

Springfield, Mass.—The Protestant church and Protestant church members were severely criticised by one of the'r own ministers, Rev. Fred Gielow, at the First Christian church. "The Protestant church has been too busy seeing people into heaven, instead of meeting the needs of actual life," he declared. "The Catholics have more sense. Only a fourth of the Protestant church's average membership comes out to service on Sunday. The other threefourths may be too lazy to get up before noon, but I am inclined to think much of the fault lies with the church," Mr. Gielow said. The service was a joint meeting of members from all Protestant churches of the Forest park section. The auditorium was filled nearly to capacity.

Mr. Gielow continued his denunciation of the church for neglecting so much of its work. "We wonder why the age is degenerating," he said. "We wonder why our Protestants sleep until noon and only come to church on Easter Sunday to display their new hats. It is because the minister's sermons are stilted and padded with entertaining stories. It is because prayers are read meaninglessly and the Bible read in such a way that the average congregation will not listen to it," the preacher declared. He maintained that the modern-day sermon is too theological and too narrow, that it does not deal with the realities of life, and that church members or nonchurch members will not read the Bible for themselves, because they cannot appreciate it. "We are too 'lowbrow,'" he said. "The only people who are reading the Bible are those who do it because they have taken a pledge to read it every day."

Other phases of modern civilisation did not escape the speaker's attack. He had chosen as his subject. "The Failure of Civilisation," and left no fault of the home, school, business or social life unrevealed in his effort to show what must be done to "bring about the Kingdom of God."

He scored the schools for commercialism, saying that the modern system of education is teaching a child but to earn money in some way, instead of teaching him how to live peaceably and to the best of his ability. Rev. Mr. Gielow also maintained that the system of recent years is killing individual talent by leveling intellect to a mediocre medium, pointing out that the child of ability has not the power chance.

In speaking of lack of honor and justice in business, he cited an instance of bribery in the church, asserting that business men in a certain congregation had bribed the minister to speak well of a horse race handled by a crooked organisation. "Business men of today hate the word "duty." Their slogan is, "I should worry and try to get by," he declared.

U.S. And England To Join Forces, Says Admiral

Washington, August 12.—Admiral W. L. Rodgers, chairman of the Naval Board, speaking at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts, on naval strategy in the Far East declared that sooner or later America and Britain will have to join forces.

"If Britain wants to fortify Singapore let her fortify it as much as she wants and more, the more she fortifies, the better it will be for us. But at present Britain is arrogant and we are meek. The question is whether we are going to join on a 50-50 basis or whether we will retain merely a colonial position. If we own only 49 percent of the stock and Britain 51 percent, that is one thing. If we join on the basis of equality, that is another.

"Japan driven from Siberia by the inhabitants now realises that her whole army is insufficient to hold or run the Amur railway. Soldiers guarding the line often disappeared without trace. The Japanese also are sensitive to cold and if they remained long in Russia they would become subjects for Bolshevik propaganda. Japan now has completely changed her policy in China. Having failed to dominate that country by force she now has adopted a policy of winning China by friendly advances."

Canadian War Memorial Dedicated At Ypres

THE Duke of Connaught, uncle of the King of England and former Governor General of Canada, unveiled the war memorial in honor of the Canadian troops who fell at the Ypres salient, in Belgium, in the World War. The monument is the gift of the Canadian Battlefields' Memorial Committee. The ceremonies were attended by the Duke of Brabant, youthful heir to the throne of the Belgians.

Ford To Spend Many Millions For Publicity

Detroit, August 15.—The Ford company announced today that it will spend $7,000,000 in advertising in newspapers and magazines during next year. The advertising has been left in previous years to local dealers.

Voronoff Shows Movies Of Triumphs Over Age

London.—Dr. Serge Voronoff had the medical savants at the congress of the International Society of Surgery convulsed with laughter this afternoon when he showed motion pictures of one of his monkey gland patients, who, despite his seventy-seven years, appeared rowing on a lake as energetically as a college oarsman. There was a fetching damsel in the boat with him.

This patient underwent the operation two years ago, and, besides showing him in the role of a virile sculler, there were other pictures of him riding and playing golf with equal zest. The film also showed two other patients, treated this year, both more than 70 years old, who displayed a marked physical activity.

Dr. Serge Voronoff told nearly a thousand physicians and surgeons how the Pasteur Institute has constructed an immense park in Africa where it will breed chimpanzees whose glands, he says, are valuable in rejuvenating humans. He said that while African apes were so difficult to obtain grafting operations necessarily would have to be limited, but he believed that the colony would since the elixir of youth within reach of everyone.

OPTIMISM IN CROP REPORTS FOR AMERICA

New York, July 15.—There is considerable material for the optimist in the farm crop report which the Government issued this week but the conservative can also derive considerable satisfaction in the realisation that it is moderate and should lead to no false conclusions.

With the exception of Winter wheat it is, of course, tentative but for Spring wheat yield an allowance of 41,000,000 bushels smaller production shows that these official estimators have endeavored to face realities rather than the reverse.

Winter wheat yield is placed at 586,000,000 bushels, the same as last year but is probably a little too large. This has been the chief reason for the weakness in wheat prices in the past few days.

What actually determines the ultimate crop results is the midsummer weather. A hot period will stimulate corn production and a cold one result in rust and bug damage to the Spring wheat crop.

In cotton, final yield is even more uncertain; boll weevils are bound to appear in large numbers during a hot spell while abnormally wet weather will produce root rot and other damage.

The question of farm prices two months hence is still more uncertain. So far weather conditions in Europe have not been favorable for large yields although planted areas are much larger than last year.

Russia would like to sell probably 100,000,000 bushels of wheat this year although it is needed at home; but so far failure to secure government agreements will most likely prevent its disposal in that manner.

To the non-all-wheat American farmers the situation is favorable; relatively high prices seem assured and weather conditons may make them even more so.

Isis Theatre

Sunday, at 5.30
MATINEE ONLY
MARSHALL NEILAN
presents
" DON'T EVER MARRY "
featuring Marjorie Daw, Wesley Barry and an-all-star cast
The most amusing farce comedy filmed.
USUAL MATINEE PRICES

LIGHTNING BOLT HAS VALUE OF JUST 1 1-2 CENTS

It is often supposed that lightning, could it be harnessed and controlled, could furnish limitless power at little or no cost.

As a matter of fact, a lightning bolt, even could it be utilised, would have a commercial value of about one and one-half cents.

The Consulting Engineering Department of the General Electric Company, U.S.A., in the course of their experiments with artificial lightning up to 2,000,000 volts which have been successfully produced in the laboratories of the company, have conducted tests to determine the actual value of lightning expressed in common terms.

Although tremendous power is contained in the lightning bolt, it is of extremely short duration, since the flash begins and ends in less than a thousandth of a second. The estimated voltage of the average lightning bolt is 50,000,000 volts. If the assumed amperage of such a bolt, estimated at 1,000 amperes, is multiplied by the number of volts, a power of 50 million kilowatts is obtained. This energy, if exerted for one second, produces only 500 kilowatts, and for a thousandth of a second, one thousandth of this amount. Hence, if electrical energy costs 10 cents gold per kilowatt the value of a lightning bolt is approximately 1.5 cents gold.

Coming!
A Spectacular Production
"THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS"
From the World Famous Novel "Arabian Nights."
11 Parts—Parts 11
Thousands of players take part in the picture, including Europe's most talented actress, Nathalie Kovenko.
Over 12 months and millions of dollars were spent in the production of this wonderful spectacle.
Watch for further announcement ! ! !

To-Day, At the
ISIS
At 2.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Your Last Chance to see
NICOLA
The Magician
Don't Miss it

ISIS THEATRE
All Week Commencing Monday, Aug. 27th At 5:30 & 9:15
Bertha M. Clay's Immortal Love Story
"THORNS AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS"
with
Kenneth Harlan, Estelle Taylor, Arthur Hull, Edith Roberts.
A story of a love conflict where a man is called upon to decide between the girl of his dreams and a beautiful stranger who sang her way into his heart.
Admission Prices: Box Seat $1.50. Dress Circle $1.00. Stall 60 cts.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The str. KIANGYUNG, Captain Smith, will leave on Sunday, August 26, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Capt. Ross, will leave on Monday, August 27, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, August 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S. S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Robb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 31, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, September 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, September 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HAEAN Captain Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning, August 26. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The Steamer IRENE, Capt. Patouret, will leave on Sunday morning, Aug. 26. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGTAH, Captain McLean, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 28, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEI-CHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG DIRECT.—The Str. TOONAN, Capt. Nielson, will leave on Sunday morning, August 26. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINKONG, Captain Smith, will leave on Sunday morning, August 26. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration steamer KAIPING, Captain R. Macfarlane, will be despatched on Aug. 27. Tender for passengers and luggage will leave Customs Jetty at 10 a.m. on Aug. 27. This steamer is fitted with WIRELESS, has extra State-rooms with steam heaters, electric light and fans, also smoking room and spacious promenade deck. Excellent table provided. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Agent, 32 Jinkee Road. Phone Central 317.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Captain Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B. C., via KOBE YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited s.s. EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA will leave Woosung on Sunday, Aug. 26. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Hand Baggge only at 5.30 p.m. on Sunday. For Passage, apply to A. H. TESSIER, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund. Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Phone C. 181.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Taisang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinwah left Tientsin for Native Customs on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kyokuto Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinon (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama tomorrow and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and will dock at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer is to sail for the same port at daybreak Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Takada left Calcutta on Saturday, August 18, and is due in Shanghai via Rangoon and ports about Sept. 10.

The P. & O. s.s. Sicilia, from Bombay, was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutsang is due in Shanghai from Calcutta, Straits and Hongkong next Tuesday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia will leave Yokohama today and arriving in Shanghai on September 1. The steamer is to sail for London via ports on September 4.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Perseus left Singapore on Tuesday, August 21, and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on August 31.

The N.D.L. s.s. Weser left Port Said on August 18 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sept. 15.

The M.M. s.s. Amboise, from Marseilles on July 27 with mail, will leave Saigon at 5 o'clock Monday morning, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sept. 5.

The P. & O. s.s. Mantua, from London on July 20, left Hongkong at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning, and is due to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning. The steamer will dock at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf.

The P. & O. s.s. Malwa is due to leave London next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 10.

The Glen Line s.s. Pemrbokeshire, from London, left Hongkong yesterday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Tuesday. The steamer will dock at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Agapenor left Singapore on Friday, and is due in Shanghai next Friday morning.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Pawlet is due in Shanghai from Portland today and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen next Tuesday.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Keats will arrive in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, August 30, and is to sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on September 1.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday, and arriving in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on September 12.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on Sept. 7.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurybates, from New York, left Kobe on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai via Moji, Taku Bar and Dairy on August 30.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia will arrive at Woosung from Hongkong at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and sailing for Vancouver via Kobe and Yokohama at 8 a.m. tomorrow The tender with inbound passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty about 3:30 p.m., and the dispatch tender will leave at 5:30 p.m. An extra tender and last with passengers only for Woosung will leave the Customs jetty at 10:30 o'clock tonight.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West O'Rowa is expected in Shanghai from Hongkong on or about next Tuesday, and will sail for Portland, Oregon, via Kobe.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln, from San Francisco on Aug. 13, is due at Yokohama next Tuesday and arriving in Shanghai via Kobe on Sept. 2.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison, from Seattle on Aug. 19, should arrive at Yokohama next Thursday, and is expected in Shanghai on September 4.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday, and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on Sept. 16.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Crosskeys is due in Shanghai from Seattle next Tuesday and will dock at the Dollar Wharf.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. William Penn, which has been delayed by bad weather at the Northern ports is now due to arrive in Shanghai next Tuesday and will dock at the Dollar Wharf.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Elbeck which has been delayed at the Philippines owing to bad weather, will arrive in Shanghai next Tuesday, and is to sail for New York via Kobe and ports.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Woosung from Vancouver yesterday morning, and will sail for Hongkong early this morning. C.oO. Cu6

The Adl. D. Line s.s. President Grant arrived in Shanghai from Seattle yesterday afternoon and docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. The liner will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

President Lincoln	July 21
President Taft	Aug. 4
Acme	Aug. 12
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 16
President Cleveland	Aug. 18
Korea Maru	Aug. 28

FOR VANCOUVER

Stuart Dollar	July 24
Canadian Transporter	July 31
Empress of Canada	July 31
[illegible] de Pourviere	Aug. 3
Empress of Russia	Aug. 12

FOR SEATTLE

President Madison	July 24
Eldridge	Aug. 1
Yokohama Maru	Aug. 4
Harold Dollar	Aug. 5
President McKinley	Aug. 5
President Jackson	Aug. 17

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West O'Rowa	July 24
West Jessup	Aug. 6

FOR NEW YORK

Gothic Prince	July 21
Independence	July 22
Virginia Dollar	July 24
Manila Maru	July 26
City of Madras	Aug. 9
Talthybius	Aug. 1
Egremont Castle	Aug. 11
Delagoa Maru	Aug. 14
Alaska Maru	Aug. 14
Africa Maru	Aug. 21
City of Boston	Aug. 21

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Devanha	July 21
Peleus	July 28
Kashima Maru	July 28
Sarpedon	Aug. 1
Khiva	Aug. 4
Titan	Aug. 12
Carnarvonshire	Aug. 13
Laomedon	Aug. 14
Dardanus	Aug. 16
Kashmir	Aug. 18
Hakone Maru	Aug. 18
City of Dunkirk	Aug. 22
Suwa Maru	Aug. 25

FOR HAMBURG

City of Pekin	July 24
Emil Kirdorf	July 26
Glenaffer	Aug. 4
Scheer	Aug. 15
Goettingen	Aug. 16
Muensterland	Aug. 19

FOR COPENHAGEN

Bolivia	Aug. 14

FOR ROTTERDAM

Saleier	Aug. 5

FOR TRIESTE

Duchess D'Aosta	Aug. 5

FOR MARSEILLES

Angkor	Aug. 3
Commandant Dorise	Aug. 13
Chambord	Aug. 17

FOR INDIA

Torilla	July 21
Hosang	July 25
Soudan	Aug. 3
Alipore	Aug. 17

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Soochow for Amoy Mr. Wegelin; for Hongkong: Mrs A. Macfralane, Mr. J H. Gordon Master L. Owen.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Hankow: 12 French sailors.

Per C.M. s.s Esin Kiangteen for Ningjo: Misses C G. and M. A. da Cruz, L. M. de Silva, M. Saares, B. M. Saares, B. A da Cruz, J N. Wardrop, Mr and Mrs C H J. Ron.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru for Nagasaki: Miss H. E. MacCloskie, Mr. and Mrs O D Gander and three children, Mrs Ching Yen-chow, Messrs. T Thurnheer, Blatchford,. C. Leonheardt.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru for London: Mr.. James Hogg; for Marseilles: Messrs. Maso Chiang, C C Yu, T Yuan, C H Ju, T Y Nao, P T. Wu; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. Judson Messrs. J. Johnson, T. Kanakawa.

Steamers Arrived

Aug. 25—Feiching from F'chow
Aug. 25—Taishin M. from F'chow
Aug. 25—Tungshing from H.
Aug. 25—Kiangan from Hankow
Aug. 25-Kutwo from Hankow
Aug. 25—Tatung from Hankow
Aug. 25—Talee M. from H'kow
Aug. 25—Kanchow from H'kong
Aug. 25-E. of Asia from V'couver
Aug. 25—Hakushin M. from T'tao
Aug. 25—Hanping from Hankow
Aug. 25—Kinagyung from H'kow
Aug. 25—Chengtu from .....
Aug. 25—Yingchow from H'kong
Aug. 25—C. Highlander from Vancouver
Aug. 25—P. Grant from Seattle
Aug. 25—Chekiang from Chefoo
Aug. 25—Antiochus from Japan
Aug. 25—Durban M. from Japan
Aug. 25—Havre from .....
Aug. 25—Changchow from S'tow
Aug. 25—Meiman from Ningpo
Aug. 25—Miaki M. from Japan
Aug. 25—Toba M. from Japan

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

Passenger and Freight Service
TRANS-PACIFIC

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 29	Sept. 14
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Sept. 10	Sept. 26
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 22	Oct. 8
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Oct. 4	Oct. 20
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Oct. 28	Nov. 13
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Nov. 9	Nov. 25
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thru Connections to Europe
Your Choice Atlantic Lines

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Aug. 27
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 6
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Sept. 18
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Sept. 30

S.S. "PRESIDENT GRANT" sails for Hongkong and Manila from China Merchants' Central Wharf at 10 a.m. on Monday, August 27.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
Managing Agents, U. S. Shipping Board. Corner Nanking Road. Kiangse Road.

Hongkong, Canton, Amoy and Swatow
S. S. GWENETH
2800 Tons
leaving on or about 5th September
For freight and Passage
Please apply to
The China Pacific Trading Co.
Tel. C. 1649 5 Foochow Road

NEW YORK-BOSTON via PANAMA CANAL
Fast Freight Service
S.S. Eelbeck ..... Sailing August 30
S.S. William Penn ..... Loading about Sept. 25
S.S. Archer ..... Loading November
For Rates and Particulars apply to
THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
Managing agents U. S. Shipping Board
Admiral Oriental Line, Agents.
Corner Nanking and Kiangse Roads. Tel. C. 5971-2

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA sails for Japan and Vancouver Sunday, Aug. 26. Tenders with outgoing passengers and hand baggage only leave Customs Jetty at 5:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. All heavy baggage to be delivered at Co.'s godown before noon Saturday.

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Australia	Aug. 26	Sept. 12	E/Russia	Oct. 6—Oct. 22
E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24	E/Asia	Nov. 3—Nov. 19
E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8	E/Canada	Nov. 19—Dec. 3

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 7
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 21
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Oct. 7

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Co.
"Sunshine Belt"

TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Pierce	Sept. 1
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept. 18
S.S. President Wilson	Sept 29
S.S. President Taft	Oct 13
S.S. President Cleveland	Oct. 27

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Lincoln	Sept 4
S.S. President Wilson	Sept. 14
S.S. President Taft	Sept. 28
S.S. President Cleveland	Oct 12
S.S. President Pierce	Oct. 26

Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.

TO EUROPE
TRAVEL THROUGH AMERICA
Via Honolulu and California
£120—£112—£110

Shanghai to San Francisco First Class
San Francisco to New York First Class
New York to Europe
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With Choice of Rail Route San Francisco to New York and of Steamship Line New York to Europe

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Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Sept. 7
Siberia Maru, via Dairen,	Sept. 18
Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Oct. 3
Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Oct. 29

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Siberia Maru, Hongkong only	Sept. 3
Taiyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Sept. 15
Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Oct. 13
Korea Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Oct. 21

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Aso Maru ..... Aug. 27
Shanghai Maru ..... Aug. 28
Ymashiro Maru ..... Aug. 29
†Nagasaki Maru .... Aug. 31
Kumano Maru ..... Sept. 1

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Shidzuoka Maru .... Sept. 9

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.

FOR EUROPE
*Durban Maru ..... Aug. 26
*Matsuye Maru ..... Aug. 29
Fushimi Maru ..... Sep. 8
Onishima Mun ..... Sept. 22

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Tango Maru ..... Sep. 19

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco and Panama.
*Lisbon Maru ..... Sept 6

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA
Kaga Maru ..... Oct. 2

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North and South China Line

For Portland via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET"	Aug. 28
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA"	Sept. 15

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET"	Aug. 26
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS"	Aug. 30
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA"	Sept. 3
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA"	Sept. 12

For Portland, Ore, U. S. A. via Kobe

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST OROWA"	Aug. 28

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS"	Sept. 1
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA"	Sept. 7

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp.
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ....(Via Marseilles) ..Sept. 11

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "ATLAS MARU" ..... Sept. 14

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "HAWAII MARU (Direct to Kobe) .....Sept. 4
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..Sept. 26

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... Sept. 13

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "TAISHIN MARU" ....(Direct to Tientsin) Aug. 25
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Aug. 31

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Aug. 31

FOR JAPAN.
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" .(For Nagasaki) ...Aug. 24
S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ...(Direct to Kobe) ..Sept. 19

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*Macedonia .. Sept. 4	Karmala .... Oct. 16	Kaiyan .... Nov. 27
Dongola .... Sept. 18	*Caledonia .. Oct. 30	Devanha .... Dec. 11
*Mantua ..... Oct. 2	*Malwa ..... Nov. 13	Kaisar-I-Hind Dec. 25

*Also calls at Bombay

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Macedonia .Sept. 4 Sicilia ....Sept. 15	
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang	Japan ....Sept. 4 Janus ....Sept. 3	
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Hongkong & Straits.	Janus ....Sept. 3	

P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane	Eastern .... Sept. 1 Arafura .... Oct. 6 St. Albans .. Nov. 3	

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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M. M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.

Mail steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
PAUL LECAT			31st August
ANDRE LEBON			14th September
AMBOISE	27th July	4th Sept.	28th Sept.
CORDILLERE	10th Aug.	16th Sept.	12th Oct.
ANGERS	24th Aug.	30th Sept.	26th Oct.
CHILI	7th Sept.	14th Oct.	9th Nov.

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COMMISSAIRE PIEREE LECOCQ expected Shanghai about beginning of September.

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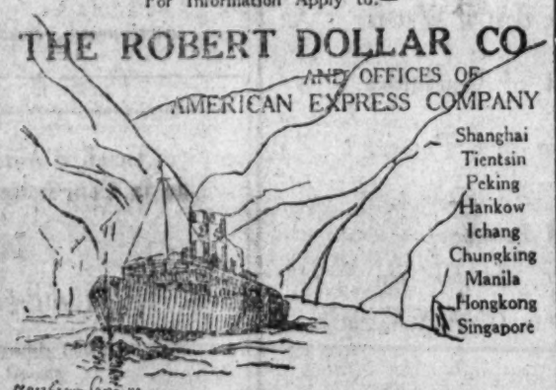

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S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" about end of Oct.—early Nov.

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S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" Sept. 15
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" about end October

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Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
F N B	Aug. 15	Altair	Br. Gun-boat
J N B	July 5	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
M C W	———	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
U S N B	Aug. 21	Despatch	Br. Cruiser
I C	Aug. 2	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
M C W	Mar. 23	Mantis	Fr. Gun-boat
I C	June 25	Quiros	Am. Gun-boat
J C W	Aug. 20	Widgeon	Br. Gunboat

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Aug. 26 5.30	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 28 —	Portland	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 28 —	Portland	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co
Aug. 29 —	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 30 —	New York via Suez	Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30 —	Vancouver	C. Highlander	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30 —	New York	Eslbeck	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 1 —	New York via Suez	Bowen Castle	Br. Dod. & Co.
Sep. 1 —	Portland, Ore.	West Keats	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 1 —	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 4 —	Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sep. 6 —	New York	Lisbon Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 7 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 7 —	Portland, Ore.	Hapnawa	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 8 —	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Sep. 9 —	Seattle	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep. 10 —	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 14 —	New York via Suez	Esther Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Sep. 14 —	New York	Atlas Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 15 —	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co
Sep. 15 —	Portland, Ore.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 18 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 18 —	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 20 —	Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 22 —	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sept. 24 —	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sep. 25 —	New York	Wm. Penn	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 26 —	Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 29 —	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Oct. 3 —	San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Oct. 4 —	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 6 —	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Oct. 13 —	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 20 —	Vancouver	C. Skirmisher	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 27 —	San Francisco	P. Celeveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Oct. 29 —	San Francisco	Tenyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 25 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 27 —	Nagoya, Yokohama	Aso Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 28 —	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 29 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 31 —	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 1 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Aug. 26 —	Barcelona	I. de Panay	Span. Br. & Co.
Aug. 26 —	Marseilles	Durban Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 27 —	Hamburg, etc.	C. of Glasgow	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 27 —	Liverpool, etc.	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S
Aug. 29 —	Marseilles	Matsuye Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 30 —	London, etc.	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30 —	Calcutta	Kutsang	Br. J. M. & Co
Aug. 31 1.00	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Sep. 3 —	Calcutta	Janus	Br. M. M. & Co.
Sep. 4 —	London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 5 —	Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 5 —	Rotterdam	Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Sep. 8 —	London	†Fushimim M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 11 —	Marseilles, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 12 —	Hamburg, etc.	Lycaon	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 13 —	Hamburg, etc.	Glensanda	Br. G.L.E.A.
Sep. 14 —	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 15 —	Bombay	Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 15 —	Liverpool	Kt. Templar	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 18 —	London	†Dongola	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 19 —	Antwerp, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 22 —	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 28 —	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 30 —	Liverpool	Telamon	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 2 —	London	†Mantua	Br. M.M. & Co
Oct. 2 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Kertosono	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Oct. 3 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 10 —	Hamburg, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12 —	Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 16 —	London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 26 —	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 30 —	London—	†Caledonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 31 —	London	Teiresias	Br. B.& S.
Nov. 11 —	Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
Nov. 12 —	London	†Malwa	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 27	London	†Kalyan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 11 —	London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 25 —	London	†Kaiser-I-Hind	Br. M.M. & Co.

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FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Sept. 1	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 19	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Tango Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 6	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 3	—	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 25 —	Foochow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 26 —	Swatow	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 26 D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tungshing	Br. J.M. & Co.
Aug. 27 10.00*	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 27 5.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 27 5.00	Ningpo	Tain Ningshao	Chi. N. B. S. N.
Aug. 27 11.00*	Swatow	Hupeh	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 27 8.00	Foochow	Ningchia	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug. 28 noon	H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28 —	Wenchow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 28 —	Hongkong, C'ton	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 28 noon	Swatow	Shansi	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28 4.00	Ningpo	Yungshia	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 28 4.00	Ningpo	Hain Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 29 noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30 noon	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 1 —	Hongkong, Manila	West Keats	Am. Lumber Co.
Sept. 3 —	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 3 —	Hongkong, Manila	W. Faralon	Am. S. & B.
Sept. 3 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sept. 6 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sept. 7 —	Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sep. 7 —	Hongkong, Manila	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 13 —	Hongkong	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sept. 14 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 15 —	Hongkong, Manila	Taiyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 18 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 21 —	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Sep 28 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 30 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 26 D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 26 D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 26 —	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hainkong	Chi. C.M.S.N Co.
Aug. 27 —	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki M.	Jap. D.K.K.
Aug. 27 10.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Aug. 28 noon	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28 noon	Antung	Chinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28 noon	Newchwang	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28 11.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tausang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 28—Dairen etc.		Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 28 3.00	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28 —	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N Co.
Sept. 2 noon	Chefoo, Tientsin	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30 1.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Sep. 15 —	Darren, etc.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug. 29	M.N Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 29	M.N Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep. 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankih	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT * A.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	3.30 p.m.	E. of Australia	Vancouver	Sep. 12
Aug. 28	9 p.m.	P. Jefferson	Seattle	Sep. 14
Aug. 31	9 p.m.	P. Pierce	S. Francisco	Sep. 20

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Aug. 30	8 a.m.	Patroclus	Marseilles	Oct. 1
Aug. 31	10 a.m.	Paul Lecat	Marseilles	Oct. 4
Sept. 4	10 a.m.	Macedonia	Marseilles	Oct. 8

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Changchun
Chefoo and Tientsin	Aug. 27	9 p.m.	Hsinming
Tsingtao & Dairy	Aug. 27	10 a.m.	Sakaki M.
Newchwang	Aug. 27	10.30 a.m.	Chengtu
W'wei, Chefoo and T'tsin	Aug. 28	9 p.m.	Fausang
Tsingtao	Aug. 28	10.30 a.m.	Yingchow
Tsingtao	Aug. 28	9 p.m.	Taisang
Antung	Aug. 28	10.30 a.m.	Chinkiang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Aug. 28	1.30 p.m.	Fengtien
Chefoo and Tientsin	Sept. 3	10.30 a.m.	Chekiang

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Aug. 27	8 a.m.	P. Grant
Swatow	Aug. 27	9.29 a.m.	Hupeh
Hongkong & Canton	Aug. 27	9 p.m.	Kwangtah
Foochow	Aug. 27	8 p.m.	Ningchia
Wenchow	Aug. 27	9 p.m.	Feiching
Swatow	Aug. 28	11.30 a.m.	Shansi
Swatow	Aug. 28	9 p.m.	Foochiang
Hongkong & Canton	Aug. 28	10.30 a.m.	Helenus
Swatow	Aug. 29	10.30 a.m.	Shantung
Amoy	Aug. 30	10.30 a.m.	Sunning

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Trans
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Trans
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Aug. 27	8 a.m.	P. Grant
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Today	9 p.m.	Agamemnon
Japan ports	Aug. 27	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	Aug. 28	8 p.m.	Yamashiro M.

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Chinese Department Cent 6126

AUCTIONS

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction within the Premises
NO. 486 RUE AUGUSTE BOPPE
On Tuesday August 28th 1923,
At 10 a.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES CONTAINED THEREIN

HALL:—Clothes Stand, Embroidered Picture, Hall Stand, Bookcase & Desk Combined Carved Oak Hall Chairs, etc.,
DRAWING ROOM:—Brass Fender, Rattan Sofa, Rattan Arm Chairs, Oscillating Fan, Mahogany stained Cane back Arm Chairs, Hand Sewing Machine, Mahogany stained Caneback Couch & Mattress, etc.,
DINING ROOM:—Brass Fenders, Card tables, Pictures, Electric Table Fan, Desk, Bookcase, Teak Sideboard, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, E. P. Ware, Crockery, Mirror, Tray, etc.,
CONTENTS of 7 Bedrooms:—Pictures, Oak stained Bevelled Mirror Door Wardrobe, Mirror Back Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, Tile Top Washstand, Brass Mounted Double Bedstead, Double Spring Arm Chairs, 1 Oakstained Bedroom Suite fitted with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Cane Back Couch Convertible into Double Bedsteads, with wire Mattresses attached & Hair Mattresses, Simmons Single Bedstead, Electric Table Lamp, Teak Centre Tables, Mahogany Cane back Writing Desk Mahogany stained Bevelled Mirror door Large Wardrobe, Mahogany stained Mirror back Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, Hospital Bedsteads, Tapestry Arm Chairs, Large Oak Bevelled Mirror door Wardrobe, Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, Teak Chairs, Rattan Cots, Simmons Cream Enamelled Single Bedsteads, Stoves, white Enamelled Oval Bevelled Mirror door wardrobe Chest of Drawers, Bentwood Chairs, Marble top & Mirror back Washstands, etc.,
BATH ROOM:—Linoleum, 3 Enamelled Iron Baths, 3 Humphrey's Geyser, Shower Baths, Night Tables, Commodes, etc.,
KITCHEN:—Dresser, Table, Filter, Pansy Cooking Stove, etc.,
Mosquito Screens throughout
also
1—4 blades Ceiling Fan
On View Monday, August 27th

Favoured with Instruction from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction within the Premises
NO. 36 WAYSIDE ROAD
On Wednesday, August 29th 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES CONTAINED THEREIN

HALL.—Carved hall settee, mirror back hat & umbrella stand, large 5-coloured vases, pictures, etc.
DRAWING ROOM.—Fire screen, brass ornaments, carved figure, mantle mirror, carved desk, electric table fan, oval table, vases, teapoys, rattan settee & arm chairs, folding table with brass trays, lace curtains, pictures, etc., etc.
DINING ROOM.—Tientsin carpet, mantle clock, overmantle, brass vases, brass electric table lamp, mahogany stained cabinet, Mirror back Sideboard, dining table, chairs, vases, pictures, plush table cover, curtains, crockery, cutlery, glass ware, camphorwood Bookcase etc.
BEDROOMS.—Matting, Large carved Camphorwood 3 bevelled mirror door wardrobe, teak chest of drawers, bevelled mirror back dressing table, mahogany stained double bedstead, Simmon's spring and hair mattress, mosquito-net, rocking chairs, pictures, clock, curtains, mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers, book case, White enamelled iron double bedstead, blankets, linen, teak mirror door wardrobe, iron single bedstead, desk, spring arm chairs, brass single bedstead, Soochow curtains, etc., etc.
BATH ROOM.—Enamelled iron bath, marble top washstand, chairs, towel rails, etc., etc.
PANTRY & KITCHEN.—"Dover" Cooking stove, dresser, ice chest, meat safe, etc., etc.
On view Tuesday, August 28th

IN FRONT SALESROOM

On Wednesday August 29th 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
Teak mirror back sideboard, Teak mirror back cellarette, Teak Overmantle, Teak wood bedroom suite 7 pieces, Silver ware cabinet Sofa, Arm chairs, Ice chest, Brass double bedsteads with wire and other mattresses, White enamel iron double and single bedstead with wire & other mattresses, Folding bed, Books, & Novels, Singer sewing machine, Large mirror door wardrobe, Mirror back dressing table, Teak high desk, Large cooking range, Dark stained mirror back sideboard, Book cases, filing cabinets, fine dinner set, E. P. ware, Crockery, glass ware, Chinese bronze, brass and Porcelain Curios and sundries etc., etc.
also
Billiard table complete with acc.
New wardrobe trunk
New "Dichi 16" 110 V. Oscillating desk fans
New Dayton 16" Oscillating deskfans.
Now on view

CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday August 29th 1923,
At 3.30 p.m.
800 Pieces Wool Blankets (Damaged), 4 Bales Cloth, Webbing, Rope, Net, 1 Case Patterns of Worsteds Woollen, Astrakhans, etc., 1 Case Cotton Thread, 20 Dozen Cotton Socks, 2 Cases Baby's Rubber Shoes, 2 Cases Bicycle Tyres & Inner Tubes, 10 Cases Mineral Water, 6 Cases Apricots, 1 Case Stark's Headache Powder, Ice Ideal Gaslight Paper, Mimosa Veratype Postcards, the Stanley Dry Plates, Soap Dyes, Imitation Gold Powder, 3 Cases Liquid Glue, 1 Bag Asbestos, 10 Kegs Galvanized Roofing Nails, etc.,
also
A Large Quantity Of Paints
Comprising:—
Rubber Paint, Bamboo Paint, Roof Koter, Dark Green, Wall Size, Bright Olive, Silver Green, Old Rose Palm Olive, Dark Brown, Dark Red, Light Buff, Silver Buff, Silver Grey, Forest Green, Inside & Outside White Paint, Wood Stain Paint & Varnish & 8000 Lbs. Distemper, etc.,
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Will sell by Public Auction at a date to be fixed and announced very soon:—
THE STEAM SHIP "VLADIMIR"

Length overall	112'0"
Length B. P.	105'0"
Beam moulded	23'0"
I. H. P. 375	
Depth Moulded	11'6"
Draft (forward) ..	7'9"
Draft (aft)	9'6"
Speed 11.17 knots	

This steamer is very suitable as a tow boat or ferry boat. Further particulars and other information on application to the Auctioneers.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Monday, August 27th 1923,
At 10 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
Tapestry covered drawing room furniture, looking glass, centre and octagon tables, blackwood square and long tables, sofa, couch, arm chairs, bookcases, black stained dining room furniture, teak dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard, cream coloured bevel-edged mirror back bedroom furniture, new solid brass mother of pearl inlaid double and single iron bedsteads, porcelain vases, ornament, pictures, gramophone, ice chest, enamelled sauce pans, cooking utensils, black and brown shoe polish, old gent's and lady's clothing, sundries, etc.,
also
100 Pairs (American made ladies' boots & shoes
One Gramophone with record cabinet combined.
One Enamelled iron bath
One Cement bath
Three Porcelain basins and 1 urinal
Two Rubber tyred perambulators.
Now On View

FORWARD AUCTION
At Salesroom
A quantity of Tientsin Carpet (assorted sizes) Date of sale will be announced later

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, the August 28th 1923,
At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)
HIGH-CLASS WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, LIQUORS & SUNDRY GOODS
Comprising:—
Champagne, brandy, whisky, hock, claret, beer, gin, assorted liqueurs, Mineral water, cigars, biscuits, assorted provisions, pink coloured dye, Elf sewing instruments manicuring sets, and nail polishers, storm lanterns, sundries, etc.,
also
44 Casks California claret each 50 gallons
95 Pieces Mens' jackets (new)
97 Pairs Mens' Trousers
A Quantity of Italian tomato sauce.
Now on view

American-Asiatic Co.

Auctioneers, Appraisers, Real Estate Agents and General Brokers
'Phone C. 1510
Will sell by public auction
At their salesroom
NO. 10 NANKING ROAD
On Tuesday, August 28th 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
White painted twin wooden bedstead with bedding, Oakwood bed room suite, Drill covered couch & arm chairs, Teakwood roll top desk, arm chairs, Writing table, Book case, Document drawers, Sample show case, Mirror back sideboard, Cellarette, dining tables, dining chairs, ice chest, Oakwood mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, Chest of drawers, Gent's bicycle, Teapoys, typewriter etc., etc.
also
1 Enamelled iron bath
140 Pairs Ladies leather shoes in assorted sizes

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REMOVAL OF
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Pending the completion of the new Jade Tree Studio buildings on Route Ghisi, a temporary sales room has been opened at 21 Whangpoo Road, near the Astor House, opposite the American Consulate. A varied stock of Chinese novelties and art goods will be carried at this address.
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Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923
8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each
(issued at Tls. 97 each)
Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1933 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.
Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.
T. F. 176

Another Version Of The Alleged Hankow Hanging

The Central China Post of Hankow is responsible for this version of the story sent out by the Independent News Service with regard to the Japanese treatment of a coolie at Hankow:

What looked as if it would develop into a nasty fracas occurred on the S. A. D. Bund about eleven o'clock yesterday afternoon. It appears that some coolies were unloading cargo for the Mitsui Bishi Kaisha when a squabble occurred. A Japanese member joined the fray with the result that one of the coolies fell to the ground and lay there as if he were dead. The others immediately set up a howl against the Japanese and for a time things looked as if anything might happen. The S. A. D. police, however, stepped in and taking both the Japanese and the coolie, conducted them to the Japanese police station. The latter were not able to act in the matter as the affair took place in the next concession so back went the S. A. D. police to their own station. In the meantime the Mitsui Bishi heard of the fracas and obtaining possession of the coolie sent him to the Japanese hospital, where on examination the doctors declared he was chiefly pretending and that his injuries were negligible. The Japanese was not detained by the Chinese police and when word came through that the case was not a serious one he left.

Three Summer Schools At Tsinan

Tsinan is not usually regarded as a summer health resort, as the thermometer has a playful little habit of confining its range of activities to between 85 and 105 degrees in the shade during certain portion of July and August, says "Occasional Notes" of Shantung Christian University. Perhaps it is for this reason that in former years but little has been attempted in the way of Summer School or Institutes. This year, however, a bold experiment has been made, and three Summer Schools have been held at the University.

First came an intensive post-graduate course of three weeks for medical graduates, which attracted men from distances as far away as Mukden and Hankow.

Then followed a Joint Summer School, conducted by members of our own Faculty and that of Peking (Yenching) University, which lasted four weeks. This delightful effort in co-operation between the two universities was a complete success, and brought together students from no less than nine provinces, including teachers, pastors, Government school workers, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. secretaries, school inspectors and others. It was also our first experiment in co-education, and the splendid demeanour and excellent work of the women students were a most happy augury for the future. Forty-six courses were offered by the combined faculty of men and women teachers, to which Miss Dingman and Miss Tsang of the National Y.W.C.A. and Professor Robertson of the Y.M.C.A. made notable contributions.

Simultaneously with our Joint School there was also held a most successful School of Health Education and Physical Training, which brought together men and women school teachers for a valuable course of instruction in School Hygiene and other allied subjects.

The experiment has abundantly justified itself, and so greatly has it been appreciated that it is hoped to repeat it next summer.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia, for Vancouver via Kobe and Yokohama will leave the Customs Jetty at 5:30 p.m. The extra and last tender with passengers only for the Australia will leave at 10:30 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the K.M.S. s.s. Kaiping, for Chinwangtao will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

IT'S EASIER TO INDUCE CHILDREN TO GO THE WAY YOU LEAD THAN THE WAY YOU POINT OUT

China Press Sports

THE IGNORANT MAN WHO KNOWS ENOUGH TO KEEP SILENT ISN'T WHOLLY WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1923

Millers Take Game From Gallopers; Customers Get Flock Of Thrills

Army Team Stages Rally In Eighth, But Locals Come Right Back At Them; Bertelpo And Scott Today

By Westa

The Fort Millers won the second game of their present series with the Gallopers yesterday, thanks mostly to an eighth inning rampage with their bats that netted five runs, but thanks partly to some atrocious breaks of luck against the homesters. Score, 7 to 6.

By the time the third Miller was retired in the eighth it looked like the old ball game had went, but in their half of the same inning the downtrodden Gallopers turned on Lieutenant Mumford, the pitching ace of the Philippine champs, with such fury that for a time it looked like the old ball game might come back again. In this session Captain Kingman and L. L. Taylor slammed out a brace of three baggers that carried the team to within hailing distance of the flying soldiers, and the numerous fans to within hailing distance of the bug house. The skipper's clout looked good for the circuit, but a perfect relay by the Millers cut him off by inches at the plate, costing a run and what was more disastrous, an out, right in the middle of a rally that had the Millers gasping. As it was we got three counters—two short of the number needed to tie—before they could apply the brakes.

FANS EXCITED

This come-back caused more or less commotion in the stands and along the charity fringe, as even the faithful had abandoned hope after the Millers had committed their outrage. In the ninth, after Posnecki had set the army boys down in order his mates renewed their rally of the previous session, batting two on with nobody down. Scotty, first up, stopped one of Mumford's slants with his slats and Buck Taylor was safe on an attempted sacrifice, Scotty moving to second. By that time the customers were sputtering with excitement, and with good reason, as the head of the batting list was coming up.

The head of the batting list was unequal to the occasion, however. Tasico, Bills and Posnecki being disposed of on infield rollers, but not until the inmates of the coops had passed through several seasons.

Until the first half of the eighth it looked like a ball game, much to everybody's surprise. The Gallopers were weakened by the absence of Bullard, who had to leave for Peking on account of his wife's illness, and Pepper, who didn't show up. This made it necessary for Hoiby to revise his line-up considerably, and with Mumford, the army crack, on the mound for the opposition the members of the cult figured our gang would be lucky if they saw first base.

PLEASANT SURPRISE

Imagine the pleasant surprise, then, when this makeshift crew held the Millers even. Buck Taylor in left and Freddy Bills at short uncorked some defensive plays that turned the tourists back time after time. They didn't have any great difficulty in straightening out Mr. Posnecki's offerings, but Big Ed either kept the blows scattered or forced them to hit "where they were," to paraphrase the famous Willie Keeler formula.

Borowski and Ylanan, first up in the first, hit safely, the first named going to third on a passed ball and scoring on Ylanan's hit. That was all they got until the sixth, when they cashed another on a hit by Ylanan, a sacrifice by Platon and a stinging single to center by Chaplain Storsaisi.

Our first run came in the fourth. Skipper Kingman hit safely after two were down and immediately stole. He scored on Jack Smith's hit to left, but Jack was out trying to leg it to second on the throw to stop Harry. Mumford intercepting the ball in time to spoil him out.

In the seventh the Gallopers were the victims of an extremely unfortunate break in the luck. Smith opened the inning with a hit to center, but was forced on Hudford Taylor's tap to Mumford. Cutchins then helped himself to a hit. Taylor going to third Scotty was out at first, unassisted, after which Buck Taylor, with a fine disregard for Mumford's boosted speed, stuck his ribs in front of a fast one, his reward being a free trip to first. That filled the bases with gray legs and the fans with frenzy, and then, just when everybody was all set for a two bagger by Jerry Thatch, which Jerry was all set to collect for himself Mumford snapped the ball to first to catch Buck Taylor, and according to Doc. Clapp Borowski got the ball on Buck before Buck could hook the bag with his dogs. That made the third out.

It was a hairline decision and Doc. wouldn't have had any pop bottles heaved at him if he had called Buck safe. Buck himself got quite riled up about it, as did several of the customers; but that didn't unscramble the eggs.

When the Gallopers took the field after that they were all shuffled up. Scotty, who had batted for Howland, went to right in Jack Smith's place, Jack going to second and Jerry to

(Continued on Page 2)

Baseball Notes

BY WESTA

Walter Holliday, coaching at third, launched a verbal offensive against Mumford in the second, accusing him of pitching with a balk motion. Mumford got peeved and gave Jack Smith a pass to first—which was exactly what Walter was trying to get him to do.

Freddy Bills made a beautiful stop of a hot one from Cruz in the second, and an instant later he leaped sideways to spear Calixto's screaming liner. It nearly tore his hand off but he held the ball.

Lieutenant Mumford has a peculiar delivery that is very baffling. He didn't seem to be quite as hard to hit yesterday as he was then the Millers were here last year. The Gallopers won't tell you he is hard enough to hit, though, even when he's sick.

Buck Taylor made some very difficult catches in left. In the eighth he didn't get quite low enough on Platon's hit, the ball rolling through him to the golf club, thus enabling the Millers' backstopper to circle the bases. Aside from that one bobble, however, Buck played sterling ball.

Harry Kingman gave another beautiful exhibition of first base play, spearing some high ones, some low ones and some wide ones, and some that were higher, lower and wider than the above mentioned. In addition Harry got two good hits, one of them a three sacker that would have been an easy homer if he had allowed himself run.

Some of the grandstand umpires thought Jack Smith was safe on his attempted steal of second in the third frame. He was, but after Doc. Clapp had motioned him safe he overslid the bag, and when Calixto put the ball on him there was nothing for Doc. to do but reverse his decision.

The Millers are the same fine, clean bunch of ball players that Shanghai has become accustomed to whenever a Fort Mills nine is out there. They work hard, say little, and are in the game all the time. Win, lose or draw it is a pleasure to have them here and next to winning ourselves everybody would rather see them win.

Today the fans will have an opportunity of seeing Birtelpo, the crack Filipino pitcher, in action. He is worth going miles to see and if Artie Barrett doesn't come around rattling his golf sticks under my window I'll be out there in the first row, as pop-eyed as Phil Giovannini himself.

Cutchins caught a good game for our side. Wish that bird, like the poor and the shrubs, was with us always.

Scotty probably will pitch for the Gallopers today. It's a tough assignment for Scotty, but Jawn likes 'em tough. When they have chicken at Jawn's house he always calls for the neck. "Who's the toughest pitcher these birds have with them"? he asked Hoiby. "Birtelpo," Hoiby replied. "Lead me to him," said Scotty. So you see what Mr. Birtelpo is up against.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

TYPHOON STANZAS

A whirl blast from the Southern seas
Rushed o'er the place with startling sound;
It scattered here and there the leaves,
And showers of rain came swirling round.

* * *

Mid stormy vapors driving by,
The sampan man his shelter sought;
The rooks aloft set up the cry,
While havoc in their midst was wrought.

* * *

The rickshaw coolie stood aghast;
The chauffeur's windscreen blinded him;
And midst the thrills and frequent blasts
The Whangpoo filled unto its brim.

* * *

The fleeting clouds—those winged Hosts of troops—
First scattered and then formed themselves on groups.

* * *

Then having spent its rage upon our land,
And given holiday to our Town Band,
The blessed moon did shine with kindly ray—
Not soon enough for that B.W.A.
But be of cheer next week we hope to get
The concert—if we don't get wet!

* * *

THE WHANGPOO—YESTERDAY!

Glide gently, thus for ever glide,
Whangpoo! That other folk may see
As lovely visions by the side
As now, Whangpoo! do come to me.
Oh glide, fair stream, for ever so!
Bestowing perfumes, as you flow.

* * *

The typhoon was responsible for the cancelling of a couple of concerts on Friday night, much to the regret of the large number of people who had made arrangements to attend them.

The B.W.A. had a most attractive program and it is to be hoped that we shall have the pleasure of hearing it at a not far distant date. I hear that the program for next Friday night will be devoted to numbers from the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Mr. W. J. Dexter, who provided us with so delightful a treat at the Country Club some few months ago with similar selections, is again in charge of the vocalists and their work.

Since writing the above lines I have been able to get the complete program which I give herewith, thanks to the courtesy of the B.W.A.

May fine weather favor us next Friday at the Majestic Hotel's charming grounds.

THE PROGRAM.

1. Quartet—"Strange Adventure"
Yeomen of the Guard
Mrs. Godby, Mrs. Ashley, Mr. Dumbarton, Mr. Butt.
2. Song—"When Britain really ruled the Waves"
From Iolanthe
Mr. H. E. Muriel
3. Song—"The sun whose rays are all ablaze"
From Mikado
Mr. E. Snowdon Jones
4. Song—"Is Life a Boon?"
Yeomen of the Guard
Mr. G. F. Dumbarton
5. Quartet—"When a wooer goes a wooing"
Yeomen of the Guard
Mrs. Godby, Mrs. Ashley, Mr. Dumbarton, Mr. Butt
6. Song—"The Policeman's Lot"
Pirates of Penzance
Mr. H. Langley
7. Song—"Iolanthe's Ballad"
Iolanthe
Mrs. H. E. Muriel
8. Song—"The Modern Major-General"
Pirates of Penzance
Mr. G. B. Stormes
9. Duet—"Willow Waits"
Patience
Mr. and Mrs. H. E Muriel

THE S. C. C. CONCERT

The other concert to suffer was that arranged by the S.C.C. This has been postponed until Thursday night. A stage has already been built from the pavilion and the committee are having the tennis courts covered with matting.

A fine program—arranged by Mr. H. E. Muriel—will consist of music, instrumental and vocal, stories and ventriloquism.

Quite a feature of the show will be a series of moving pictures entitled "Town Topics" which will depict many of our best known sportsmen in their characteristic roles and I understand that delightful local scenes, and near by travels, will also be shown.

The band from the French Club will be in attendance and every effort is being made to make the pavilion floor rival any of those so popular with dancers.

These concerts have naturally always proved popular. They are marked by good programs and excellent settings.

* * *

THE ONE ACT PLAY

The popularity of the one act play is developing a new form of drama and most emphatically a new form of literature. It was not until comparatively recently that it was given anything like the encouragement it called for. It was generally placed upon some vaudeville bill and allowed to run not longer than twenty minutes, or given as a curtain raiser to some more ambitious play in order that late comers might arrive in time for the *piece de resistance*. There was not much incentive to write good stuff, but with the appearance of Maeterlinck's beautiful little play "The Intruder"—which I hope to see acted here during the coming season—a distinct change came over the attitude of managers and producers.

Sir James Matthew Barrie is usually credited with being the first in England to write one-act plays intended to be grouped in a single production. A program of this character has not been common in the commercial theater, but three of Barrie's one act plays have been given to both London and New York audiences as an evening entertainment with enthusiastic response from both.

Last season a little group of local players were responsible for the production of three of A. A. Milne's playlets and most enjoyable they were.

I have recently been reading such beautiful one act plays as "The Boy Will" by Robert Emmons Rogers; Beauty and the Jacobin" by Booth Tarkington; "The Maker of Dreams" by Oliphant Down; "Maid of France" by Harold Brighouse; and a perfect gem in "Gettysburg" by Percy MacKaye; "Riders to the Sea" by J. M. Synge; "A Night at an Inn" by Lord Dunsany; "The Little Man" by John Galsworthy and "The Intruder" by Maeterlinck.

These and many others! What an evening's entertainment to choose two or three or even four for sympathetic portrayal.

Clayton Hamilton says: "The one-act play is admirable in itself as a medium of art. It shows the same relation to the full length play as the short story does to the novel. It makes a virtue of economy of means. It aims to produce a single dramatic effect with the greatest economy of means that is consistent with the utmost emphasis. The method of the one-act play at its best is similar to the method employed by Browning in his dramatic monologues.

The author must suggest the entire history of a soul by seizing it at some crisis of its career and

(Continued on Page 3)

County Championship Positions

County	Played	Won	1st Inns Lost	Won	Lost	Pens.	Points	Points Obtained	Percentage
Yorkshire	18	12	1	4	1	140	118		84.28
Notts	24	14	4	4	2	120	78		65.00
Lancashire	26	14	1	6	5	130	82		63.07
Kent	25	15	8	0	2	125	75		60.00
Surrey	21	10	2	6	3	105	62		59.04
Sussex	27	14	8	1	4	135	72		53.33
Hampshire	24	9	7	4	4	120	53		44.16
Middlesex	20	7	6	4	3	100	43		43.00
Somerset	23	9	9	1	3	110	46		42.81
Derbyshire	19	4	6	6	3	95	32		33.68
Gleucestershire	27	7	16	3	1	135	41		30.37
Leicestershire	22	5	11	4	2	110	33		30.00
Essex	25	6	11	3	5	125	36		28.80
Warwickshire	22	5	11	2	4	110	29		26.36
Worcestershire	25	4	16	1	4	125	22		17.60
Glamorgan	23	2	16	2	3	115	14		12.17
Northamptonshire	27	3	16	1	5	110	12		10.90

POLO PLAYERS GET IN SOME GOOD LICKS DURING WEEK

Probables Again Defeat Possibles In Trial

JUNIORS PLAY

Excellent Matches On Card At Field Yesterday

Good polo during the week, with a succession of exciting chukkers yesterday, kept interest in the game at a good pitch and gave followers here more "dope" on Shanghai's interport defenders—who are showing up very well, by the way.

During the fore part of the week business obligations held some of the Junior contenders back and as a consequence the matches scheduled had to be foregone, but a number of pick-up chukkers were played instead and were productive of a good deal of sport.

The Probables and Possibles met and as a result the Probables showed very much superior. The goal shooting on Tuesday was not so phenomenal, but on Thursday it was much improved. Grieg as No. 1, showed prominently in the scoring while McMichael, at back, also registered heavily, being particularly strong on his long distance shots, meeting the ball and hitting out from behind with a high degree of accuracy. Hickling, at No. 2, and Newbigging, at No. 3 were responsible for several goals as well, and the play was distinguished by the taking of more chances at long distance shots.

YESTERDAY'S PLAY

Yesterday's play was featured by contests between B and C teams and A. and D. teams in the Junior tournament, and between the Probables and an expanded team of Possibles. There was a large attendance of spectators and applause and adverse criticism was about evenly divided.

In the forepart of the Junior tournament the B. team, composed of Messrs. Tytler, Toeg, Trenchard-Davis and Benbow-Rowe, lost to C. team, composed of Baker, Stang-Lund, Gordon and Lyon, by the score of 4 goals to 3. Stang-Lund scored two and Gordon as many, while for B. team Tytler and Rowe shot one goal and two respectively.

In the contest between A and D teams which went for only half a match, A shot four goals to a blank on the part of the opposition.

A team was composed of Hughes, Rodger, Coltson (who substituted for Burkill), and Dr. Davis. D. team was composed of Messrs. Martin, McDonald, Maitland and D. L. Wilson. The goals made were: Hughes, 2 and Wilson.

The tournament thus far stands—A team, 1-12 matches and C. team, 2 matches, whilst B and D both qualify as losers.

PROBABLES HIT HIGH

The Probables and Possibles played six chukkers yesterday, the afternoon being very much in favor of the Probables in spite of rearrangement of the team, which seemed to slow it up.

For the Probables Grieg, Hickling, Newbigging and McMichael were on the field, while for the Possibles Robinson, Geo. Dallas, A. N. Dallas, Springfield, Tolson, David and Liddell were at various times in the play.

The contest was not of so high a grade as those of Tuesday and Thursday, but the condition of the ground following the rains accompanying the typhoon must be taken into consideration in this connection also the rearrangement of the Probables team.

The score at the finish was Probables 9 goals and Possibles 4. For the Probables Hickling shot four scoring hits, while Newbigging and McMichael each had two and Grieg one. For the Possibles Springfield, Geo. Dallas, Robinson and David made individual scores.

The change in positions for the Probables—McMichael to Forward and Newbigging to Back—did not seem to make for so successful and efficient a team as the old formation. This was

(Continued on Page 3)

Fair Record Breakers

Gertrude Ederle, Sybil Bauer, Ethel McGary and Aileen Riggin

TWO world's records were broken at the opening of a new open-air swimming pool at Long Beach, Long Island, New York. Gertrude Ederle broke the record for the 100-yard swim in 1 minute 5 seconds, 4-5 seconds better than the former record. Sybil Bauer broke the back-stroke record over the 150-yard course in 2 minutes 1 3-5 seconds, 1 2-5 seconds better than her old mark. Ethel McGary, girl champion, and Aileen Riggin, Olympic champion diver, also competed.

CHINESE TENNIS PLAYERS TO MEET IN TITLE TESTS

Han Yeh Ping Doubles Championship To Be Contested

BY K. S. CHANG

All through this week, Chinese tennis players will be busy for matches in the first round in the annual Han Yeh Ping double championship series which is open to all Chinese racket wielders in this community. This tournament which has been contested successfuly for the past few years is now attracting more attention from the Chinese public than ever before. Sixteen pairs of Shanghai's best Chinese players from the different private and public tennis clubs, athletic associations, and colleges have entered their names, and the success of this year's contest is safely assured.

Aside from very few who are interested in baseball during the hot season, the vast majority of the Chinese athletes takes up tennis as their principal sport. The standard of their play is therefore not far below that of the foreign community, and the championship series is indeed the most important summer sporting event in the Chinese community.

Two cups will be awarded to the winning pair and another two smaller cups to the runners-up. These cups are donated by the Han Yeh Ping Tennis Club of the Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Company on 36, Szechuen Road, and are therefore to be known as Han Yeh Ping Cups.

Among the players on the list we find several good pairs that may have the hope of annexing the title. J. C. Tong with Joe Tong of Butterfield and Swire, T. T. Chang of Squires Bingham with C. H. Tyau of St. Luke's Hospital, S. K. Voong with K. Y. Liang and C. G. Hoh with T. T. Yui of the Y.M.C.A., and one or two other teams are all good players with wide knowledge and experience in the game. But among them all, T. T. Chang with C. H. Tyau have the best chance to come out on the top. Last year's winners were C. H. Tyau and Jacob Yang, two all-round athletes of the foremost rank in St. John's University three or four years ago. The latter has gone to America to study last July and Tyau picks T. T. Chang to be his partner.

The list of pairs follows:

1. Y. L. Tong, W. P. Wong.
2. C. C. Huo, H. P. Tang.
3. Z. L. Koo, C. S. Koo.
4. F. J. Yoen, F. J. Yoen (Jr.)
5. K. F. Fung, Z. C. Chen.
6. Y. L. Woo, T. L. Li.
7. S. Liu, H. Sheng.
8. Bye, Bye.
9. C. N. Koo, C. W. Koo.
10. J. C. Tong, Joe Tong.
11. T. P. Hsi, T. Q. Hsi.
12. T. T. Chang, C. H. Tyau.
13. W. Wei, H. Wei.
14. S. K. Voong, K. Y. Liang.
15. T. T. Chow, T. T. Zee.
16. C. G. Hoh, T. T. Yui.

RIFLEMEN HOLD FIRST STAGE OF 303 TOURNAMENT

Second Stage Will Be Held This Afternoon, Starting At Three

The First Stage of the above competition was shot off yesterday beginning at 1.30 p.m. under good weather conditions and some excellent scores were registered. Forty eight competed out of 49 entries.

Y. C. Waung topped the list with 100 points out of 105 H. P. S. and won the special prize for this stage.

The Second Stage (300 and 600 yds ten shots at each distance) will begin today at 3 p.m. sharp when the 24 best scores qualified in yesterday's shoot will shoot for the qualification for the 3rd stage, at 900 and 1,000 yds.

Following are the results:—24 best scores qualified.

Names	200	500	600	Total
Y. C. Waung	33	33	34	100
H. Notoshiki	33	33	33	99
C. G. Hoh	34	33	32	99
V. Sharman	32	33	33	98
W. O. Lancaster	33	34	31	98
F. E. Hodges	33	32	32	97
C. Luthy	32	33	31	96
T. S. Parry	33	30	32	95
K. McKelvie	32	33	30	95
S. A. Ransom	33	33	29	95
C. J. Langley	31	33	30	94
A. M. Collaco	33	32	29	94
G. Lynch	31	31	31	93
M. Iijima	33	33	27	93
M. Tsukasaki	28	32	32	92
H. G. Mende	31	29	32	92
C.E.M. Thomson	29	34	29	92
J. R. Main	30	34	28	92
W. E. Sauer	33	27	31	91
H. W. Lambert	33	32	26	91
R. I. Ito	28	31	31	90
A. E. Ongetta	30	30	30	90
V. MacDonnell	31	31	28	90
G. M. Neal	29	32	28	89

Names of Competitors Counted Out and result of the second stage. Will be published on Monday.

Mrs. Mallory Wins At Tennis Over Mrs. Beamish

(Reuter's Service)

Brookline, August 24.—The women's invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament here has been largely America versus Britain. Mrs. Mallory beat Mrs. Beamish today in the semi-final 6-4, 6-0, and will meet Miss McKane in the final tomorrow.

MARRIED MEN DEFEATED BY BACHELORS IN CRICKET GAME

Margin Is One Run And Four Wickets; Exciting Finish

LEACH IS STAR

Helps To Compile Needed 62 Runs In Half Hour

The Annual Match between the Married and Single of the S.C.C. took place yesterday afternoon on the Club's ground starting at 2.15, resulting in a win for the single men by 1 run and 4 wickets.

There was great excitement towards the end when the winning team had 62 runs to make in half an hour. This was achieved on the stroke of time, Leach hitting the winning stroke in an innings of 35 not out.

Dr. O'Hara won the toss and the Married men batted first. The start was desultory, only 40 runs being scored in the first hour. Hayward and Hansell opened, the latter being bowled for 1, followed by Mansel Smith who took twenty minutes to make his 5 runs. Rawsthorne Leach, and Muller were bowling very well and the fielding was keen, Mansel Smith was caught brilliantly by Bathurst who had to fall full length on his elbows to hold the ball.

Hayward and Muriel then got together and very slowly piled up the score. Another good catch was held when Hayward was out to Goldman who was fielding in the slips. His 23 runs were well got though but for the keenness in the field might have been much more. Baker followed, the play got a trifle monotonous by this time, though the bowling was still excellent.

It was not till O'Hara came in that the score rose quickly. He and Baker put on 50 runs in 30 minutes.

Baker made 25 but was missed three times, O'Hara hit the bowling at every opportunity and his 30 runs were a great help, his driving was excellent.

At 4.30, O'Hara declared, leaving their opponents 156 to make to win in an hour and three quarters.

It looked very much as though the game would end in a draw. Evans and Duckitt opened the innings and put on 82 runs for the first wicket. Evans was splendid and scored at every opportunity his 62 runs was by far the best innings he has played in Shanghai. The partnership was broken when Duckitt was out l.b.w. to O'Hara. He scored 35 runs rather slowly but accurately.

There was nothing left to do but to hit out. Rawsthorne with his reputation for hitting took Bichard's place, but only made 1. Bathurst then joined Evans making a fast 10 including a few mis-hits. Bichard followed quickly and after hitting a couple of singles was stumped in an attempt to hit O'Hara to the boundary.

There were only 15 minutes left in which to make 20 runs. This was achieved by Leach who joined Evans and made 35 not out, and hit the winning hit.

MARRIED

A. W. Hayward, c. Goldman, b. Rawsthorne	23
W. N. Hansell, b. Leach	1
W. Mansel Smith, c. Bathurst, b. Muller	5
H. E. Muriel, c. Muller, b. Bathurst	23
E. C. Baker, b. Muller	25
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, c. Rawsthorne, b. Leach	30
C. Knight, not out	11
W. J. Monk, not out	0
G. C. Wingrove, J. J. Miller, E. G. Barnes (did not bat)	
Extras	8
Total	156

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Rawsthorne	17	5	35	1
Leach	12	4	17	2
Muller	8	1	33	2
Clifford	8	1	35	0
Bathurst	3	0	16	1

SINGLE

E. L. Dukitt, l.b.w. b. O'Hara	35
A. J. W. Evans, c. Mansel Smith, b. Hansell	62
G. F. H. Bichard, st. Barnes, b. O'Hara	2
E. Bathurst, b. O'Hara	10
D. W. Leach, not out	35
W. G. C. Clifford, c. Wingrove, b. Hansell	5
T. L. Rawsthorne, b. Hansell	2

G. D. Nicholl, not out 1
L. Goldman, J. Muller, G. C. Large (did not bat) .....
Extras 5

Total 156

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Muller	6	0	16	0
O'Hara	11	3	49	3
Wingrove	3	0	14	0
Mansell	14	0	63	3
Mansel Smith	4	0	13	0

Millers Take Game From Gallopers;

(Continued from Page 1)

third. This shift worked out very disastrously for the Gallopers, as the very first ball hit in the army half of the fateful eight got away from Smith, giving Borowski a life. They followed four clean blows in quick concussion, Yissan, Plaisa, Stenaisi and Montalbo hammering the pill to all corners of the landscape. Taduran then obliged by striking out, and Bills tossed out Cruz, after which Calixto hit a single that scored Montalbo and the chaplain. Mumford fouled out, ending the agony after five runs had pattered over the biscuit.

That was all, but it was enough. The box score:

Shanghai	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Taylor lf	5	0	1	4	0	1
Thatch 2b 3b	5	0	0	2	2	0
Bills ss	5	1	2	2	4	0
Posseckl p	3	1	1	2	1	0
Kingman 1b	4	1	2	9	2	0
Smith rf 2b	3	1	2	0	0	0
A. L. Taylor cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Catchins c	4	0	1	5	0	1
Howland 3b	2	0	0	1	1	0
Scott, rf	2	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	5	10	26x10		1

Fort Mills						
Borowski 1b	5	2	2	13	0	0
Yissan 2b	5	2	3	3	2	0
Plaisa c	4	1	1	6	2	0
Stenaisi lf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Montalbo cf	4	1	1	3	1	0
Taduran rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Cruz 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Calixto ss	4	0	1	2	2	1
Mumford p	4	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	38	7	12	27	12	1

x—Catchins out, hit by own fair batted ball.

By innings:

Shanghai	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	—5
Ft. Mills	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	—7

Summary: Earned runs, Fort Mills 4, Shanghai 5; Three base hits, Kingman, A. L. Taylor; First base on ball, off Mumford Smith, Buck Taylor, Howland, Posseckl; Struck out, by Mumford 3, by Posseckl 6; Double plays, Kingman to Bills to Kingman; Passed ball, Catchins; Hit by pitcher Buck Taylor. Scott; Umpires, O'Beirn and Dr. Clapp.

Polo Players Get In Some Good Licks During Week

(Continued from Page 1)

mainly due to the loss of McMichael's long drives, which had proved exceptionally useful in the hitting through the field from the back, either for shooting at the goal or for feeding the front.

In spite of the rearrangement, it was the concensus of opinion among the fans that the play had improved, although there was comment on the playing of some chukkers. Thus, it was declared by the followers, was too much for an afternoon and the general impression was that there should be more intensive practise on the basis of the old formation and not so long sessions.

The program for the coming week includes three matches in the Junior tournament and three matches between the Senior contenders. The Junior teams will clash on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, while the Seniors tours will gallop on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Pick-up chukkers, however, will be played impromptu if the light permits.

Finnish Athlete Breaks Records

(Reuter's Service)

Stockholm, August 24.—The Finnish Athlete, Nurmi, has established two running records, covering a mile in 4 mins. 10.2-5 secs. and three miles in 14 mins. 31.1-5 secs.

Chinese Soccer Team Defeated

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, Aug. 25.—In the second test match played at Newcastle today Australia beat the Chinese Association football team by 4 goals to 3.

Former Champion Recovering Eyesight

Pete Herman and baby

FORMER bantamweight champion Pete Herman, shown here with his little daughter in his home in New Orleans, Louisiana, is rapidly recovering his eyesight. In a fight two years ago with Midget Smith, Herman became totally blind as a result of blows in the face. After the gamest fight of his career, he is slowly recovering and hopes to be able shortly to become a manager of a stable of prize fighters. His boxing days are over.

Firpo Training For Dempsey Fight

Atlantic City, Aug. 24.—Luis Firpo, the Argentine heavyweight, arrived here today to commence training for his coming bout with Jack Dempsey. He went at his work with such energy that he yanked the exercise weights out of the wall and burst the punching bag with one of his terrific rights.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

forcing the spectator to look upon it from an unexpected and suggestive point of view. A one act play in exhibiting the present should imply the past and intimate the future. The author has not time for laborious exposition, but his mere projection of a single situation should sum up in itself the accumulated results of many antecedent causes . . . The form is complete, concise and self-sustaining; it requires an extraordinary force of imagination."

* * *

The "Little Theater," that is springing up in every town and hamlet throughout the British Isles and America, shows in no uncertain fashion that with the right control the stage must become the greatest of our educators. John Masefield wrote the following lines as a prologue for the opening of the Liverpool Repertory Theater which points the same moral:

"Men will not spend, it seems, on that one art
Which is life's inmost soul and passionate heart;
They count the theater a place for fun,
Where man can laugh at nights when work is done.

* * *

If it were only that, 'twould be worth while
To subsidise a thing which makes men smile;
But it is more; it is that splendid thing,
A place where man's soul shakes triumphant wing;

* * *

A place of art made living, where men may see
What human life is and has seemed to be
To the world's greatest brains . . . .

Baer Says "Bugs"

THE BIG FIGHT STEP-BY-STEP

How Gink's Mileage Compared With The Glutt's Awe-Inspiring Promenade

Dempsey is probably the most established puncher in the world. He knocked out the town of Shelby and three banks with one punch.

This Firpo tourist is no side dish, either.

He dropped Willard with a well directed slam on the back of the necktie.

Jess is showing a green bruise on his neckband which he says came from the punch. But we happen to know that the bruise was made by a Kansas collar button thirty years ago.

Firpo and Dempsey would be good promoting. But Roughtown's great promoter was old Tex Ricketty. His record reads like a page out of the books of historical spasms.

First he arranged for a kitten to battle with a saucer of milk.

He was the first promoter to bring a sausage and mustard together in the big Coney Island arena. It was a financial success but only attracted very small slices of bread.

The famous struggle between internal revenue collectors and boot-leggers was arranged by Mr. Ricketty, of Roughtown.

He only tumbled on one deal. He could never get lightning to meet the same place again.

The crowning mistake of his life was when he signed up Gink to meet The Glutt.

The Glutt was as crooked as a mountain fence. He was the clerk who stole the shoes off the foot-prints on the sands of time.

Gink had a straight record. He was cleaner than soap in the wrapper.

Tex Ricketty got both their signatures on a waiver of extradition. When the Roughtown fans saw the fight posters, they left town because they didn't want to be quarantined, too.

The day of the big fight arrived, and Gink's knees were shaking like tail cellars at a picnic.

The Mayor of Roughtown made the speech presenting Gink with the freedom of the canvas.

Gink retorted in his own manly way.

The Glutt started picking at Gink's eyes with left jabs. Gink was so tough he blocked runaway freight trains with his thumbs.

He thought a crocodile's mouth was a finger bowl.

The Glut knew that the wheat cakes were stacked.

Gink collected him each round like the mail.

Cricket Results

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 24.—At Birmingham Middlesex beat Warwickshire by an innings and 2 runs. Middlesex made 353 (Hendren 90 and Allen 70).

At Derby Derbyshire beat Leicestershire on the 1st inning Leicester made 139 in the 1st innings, Horsley taking 6 wickets for 49.

At Taunton Somerset beat Essex on the 1st innings. Essex made 153 in their 1st innings, Bridges taking 6 wickets for 59 runs. Somerset made 189 in their 1st innings (McBryan 101), Hipkin taking 5 wickets for 51.

At the Oval Surrey drew with Yorkshire. Surrey made 268 in their 1st innings, the highest total of any county against Yorkshire this season.

At Hastings Lancashire beat Sussex on the 1st innings. Sussex made 139 in their 1st innings, Parkin taking 5 wickets for 42, and H. Tyldesley 5 for 61.

At Southampton Gloucestershire beat Hampshire on the 1st innings. Hampshire made 147 in their 1st innings, Hammond taking 6 wickets for 59 runs.

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS—HOME RECIPES

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the look out for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to overcome the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemists' and use a little before retiring as you would use cold cream. The wax through some peculiar action, sucks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered alkasol, obtainable from the chemist may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

Refracting and Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Trade Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
11 Yuntsing Road. Tel. 1958

George Sisler

George Sisler

GEORGE Sisler, regarded as the best first baseman of all times.

WILLIAMS GETS 32ND

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—Kenneth Williams of the St. Louis Americans knocked his twenty-third home run of the season in the second game of today's double header with Boston which St. Louis won by a score 6 to 1.

Gillette
MADE IN U.S.A.
SHAVES THE WORLD OVER

A clean, smooth, cool shave in "no time"!

WITH the New Improved Gillette Safety Razor, you can shave yourself cleanly and comfortably in only a few minutes.

Simply place a genuine Gillette blade in the razor, lather the face thoroughly and shave with angle strokes.

No stropping, no honing—for the Gillette blade has the keenest shaving edge in the world. No "pulling", no smarting—the New Improved Gillette cuts clean and squarely through every hair and leaves the face soft and cool.

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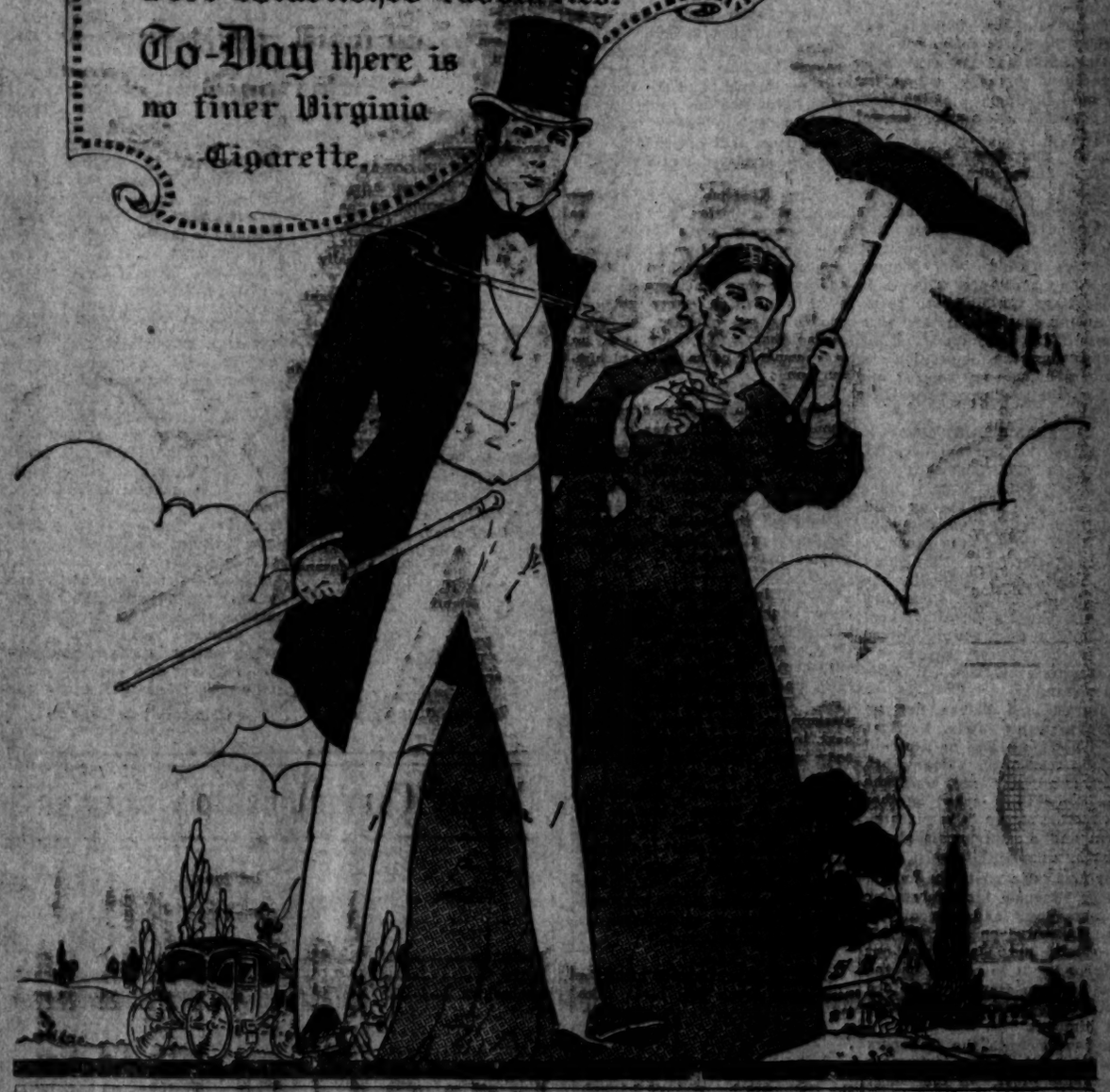


"Three Castles"
The Cigarette with a Pedigree.

Another Baseball War

According to those who are attuned to the raucous squawks and mournful moans of the magnates, there is another of those baseball wars brewing. Usually the baseball wars are for winter consumption only writes W. O. Gechan in the New York Herald.

The start of the war is contingent upon the Cincinnati Reds beating the Giants out of the National League pennant. Then, according to the dope, Mr. Ban Johnson, president of the American League, will refuse to permit the American League pennant winner to play a world's series with the Reds and issue a collection of ultimatums to Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the High Commissioner of baseball.

This drawing up of the warring conversationalists in conversing army seems plausible enough. Mr. Johnson never has felt kindly to the mild but firm rule of Judge Landis. Mr. Johnson once was the loudest voice in organized baseball and his policy was rule of ruin, and sometimes it seemed, rule and ruin.

The bone of contention in this conversational war will be Rube Benton, the left handed ex-Giant, now pitching for the Reds, Benton was reinstated in the big leagues by Judge Landis after the American League magnates started to whisper him out of organized baseball altogether.

In my opinion, Judge Landis made a clear and fair decision in the Benton matter. There had been no protest made when Benton, released by the Giants, played with the St. Paul club, as much a part of organized baseball as the New York Giants or the New York Yankees. Upon investigation of the Benton case Judge Landis ruled that there was no evidence to the effect that he was unfit to play with any team. August Herrmann signed him to pitch with the Reds.

As a Judge Commissioner Landis could come to no other decision. Before his advent to the game the rights of individuals were given no consideration when they clashed with the "interests" of the game. But the Judge brought with him into baseball some sense of justice and fair play. I might add to the decision of Judge Landis my belief that Rube Benton, baseball player and world war veteran, deserves a great deal more credence than the magnates who tried to whisper him out.

Also I might add the quite superfluous opinion that in a fight to the finish with Judge Landis, Mr. Ban Johnson will not be the popular favorite.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

(August 18)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	114	73	41	.640
Cincinnati	111	65	46	.585
Pittsburgh	112	65	47	.580
Chicago	114	61	53	.536
Brooklyn	111	58	53	.522
St. Louis	112	56	56	.500
Philadelphia	109	37	72	.231
Boston	108	33	75	.306

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	109	71	37	.657
Cleveland	112	61	51	.544
St. Louis	104	53	51	.509
Detroit	104	53	51	.509
Chicago	106	50	56	.471
Washington	107	50	57	.467
Philadelphia	108	46	62	.426
Boston	104	43	61	.413

BASEBALL RESULTS

New York, Aug. 24.—Following are scores of games in the major American Leagues.

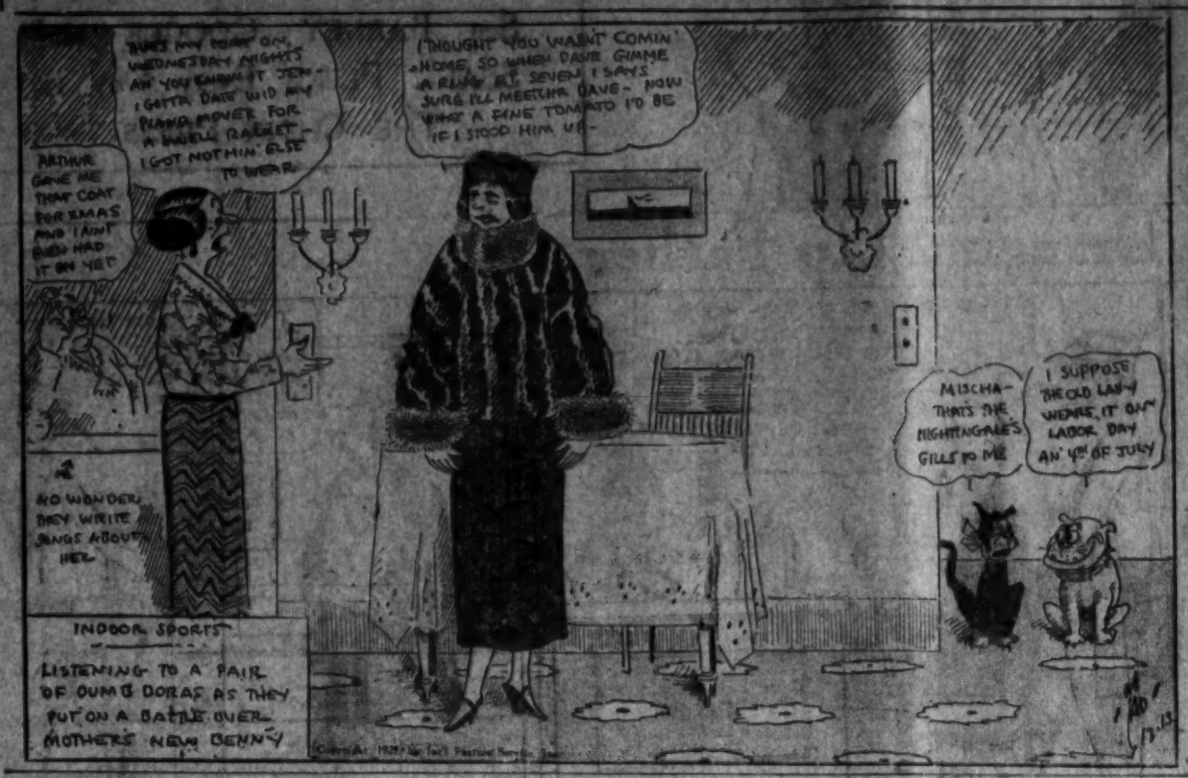
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston 3, St. Louis 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 6, New York 3.
Washington 8, Cleveland 5.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 8, Boston 6.
St Louis 7, Boston 1.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


THERE MAY BE A DANCE ON WEDNESDAY NIGHTS AN' YOU KNOW IT JEN- I GOTTA DATE WID MY PIANO MOVER FOR A HAVELL RACKET- I GOT NOTHIN' ELSE TO WEAR
I THOUGHT YOU WASN'T COMIN' HOME, SO WHEN DAVE GIMME A RUNG AT SEVEN I SAYS SURE I'LL MEETCHA DAVE- NOW WHAT A FINE TOMATO I'D BE IF I STOOD HIM UP-
ARTHUR GAVE ME THAT COAT FOR XMAS AND I AIN'T EVEN HAD IT ON YET
NO WONDER THEY WRITE SONGS ABOUT HER
MISCHA- THAT'S THE NIGHTINGALE'S GILLS TO ME
I SUPPOSE THE OLD LADY WEARS IT ON LABOR DAY AN' 4TH OF JULY
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A PAIR OF DUMB DORAS AS THEY PUT ON A BATTLE OVER MOTHER'S NEW GENNY

When Golf Bug Bites

BY JACK ROBINSON

The bite of the golf bug has an immediate and startling effect on the mental attitude of the victim. Just look back to the time when you got stung and see if you didn't go right out and pay a dollar and a half for lunch and then top it off with a four-bit cigar. It sort of makes a person feel as if he belongs. He may not be very clear on where he belongs or to what but he just feels that somehow, he belongs.

So fight off the inclination to strut a little. You can't watch your step very well when you're star gazing.

Your first problem will be to get started. You've gotten up your steam and you want to get going. If you hapen to be a member of one of those close corporations commonly referred to as home and family, you will need to exercise caution in breaking the news to your board of directors. She may change from a clinging vine to a slippery elm. No woman likes to sit calmly by and hear all about how she's going to be a widow from now on.

And that's what you are telling her when you announce your intention to take up golf. It's too bad there isn't some sort of insurance for the protection of golf widows.

I maintain that it's more important to get a prescription to take up golf than to get a prescription for your liquor. In either case, if you don't do it you are taking a long chance; but a little poison in your hooch isn't as deadly as a lot of grief with your coffee every morning. It's much more simple to go home and tell the skipper your doctor says the ship will sink if you don't get out and exercise than to go home and say, "Well, I've decided to take up golf."

Personally, I used that out-and-out method of presentation, and during the scene that ensued I weakened. Result, the purchase of one sealskin coat to bind—or rather to seal—the bargain. If I had had a prescription from my medical adviser I could have passed the buck. Or at least I could have held my own by gazing mournfully at the little "God Bless Our Home" affair over the mantel and assuming the role of a martyr to a hopeless cause.

In any event, the price of the prescription is less than the peace offering you will otherwise have to buy. Figure it out for yourself—then call up your doc.

The single fellow, however, is different. Instead of going home with a conciliatory kiss for his wife, he goes and kisses his bankroll goodby with an utter abandon that is refreshing.

If you, dear reader, are single, you will note what I say and never flicker an eyelash—because it won't register. Youth will not be denied. You will follow that impulse to put on a show. And, all advice to the contrary notwithstanding, you will bloom forth in an outfit that is weird and wonderful. It will be one violent sartorial explosion after another, from hand to foot. The general polychrome effect will, of course, be in keeping with the trend of the times, but you'll look to the old-timers like an accident going somewhere to happen.

The gaudy getup is the amateur's label. And you'll be sorry when you think of the money you paid when you hear what the old vets say when they attend your crucifixion. I refer to that ghastly moment when you pose confidently on the first tee and take your stance for that first long, beautiful drive. But more about that anon.

Junior Golf Club Wins Semi Final In Lawn Bowl Play

One of the semi-finals in the Shanghai Open Rinks Championship also took place on the Lawn Bowls Club green. Featherstonhaugh's rink (Junior Golf Club) beat Shaw's rink (Recreation Club) by 18 points to 11.

Results were:—

RECREATION CLUB

J. Shaw (skip), H. Veitch, G. H. Ackemen and R. P. Phillips . . 11

JUNIOR GOLF CLUB

W. S. Featherstonhaugh (skip), N. Harrison, J. Ross and T. Goodman 18

In the other important match of the day the Engineers' Institute defeated the Lawn Bowls Club 104 to 84.

Pictured "Salome" Better Than Opera

Exceptional in every noteworthy sense of the word-this, an excerpt from the criticism by Robert E. Sherwood, noted photo-play reviewer, sums up his views upon the merit of Nazimova's most recent and most ambitious screen drama, "Salome," coming next Monday to the Carlton Theater.

Perhaps the most exacting appraiser of film plays, Mr. Sherwood throughout his comment upon "Salome," exhibits a superlative enthusiasm. Mr. Sherwood says in part:

"Nazimova's production of 'Salome' is exceptional in every noteworthy sense of the word. It is extraordinarily beautiful to look at its backgrounds, costumes, lighting and composition being designed with a fine sense for pictorial values; it is well acted; it is intelligently directed; it is faithful to the play by Oscar Wilde from which it was taken; and its action is continuous. By this last I mean that there is no break in the sequence of events; no necessity for explanatory sub-titles.

"The persons responsible for 'Salome' deserves the wholesouled gratitude of everyone, who believes in the possibilities of the movies as an art. Nazimova, of course, is the first. Her indeed, is an artist—a great one. Without recourse to any overenergetic spasms of emotion-with no attempt at muscular calisthenics she creates Salome more vividly than Mary Garden ever did on the operatic Stage."

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2

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AIN'T THAT NICE ·
3

THE COUNT DE CHANGE AND THE DUKE DE BATE AND BARON WASTE CALLING TO SEE YOU · SIR ·
OH · YES · TELL 'EM TO COME IN AN' DON'T LET ANYONE DISTURB US ·
7

THAT DAME FELL FER THE NAMES ALL RIGHT ·
IF I WIN I MIGHT BUY A FEW LOTS FROM YOU ·
SOME OFFICE · EH · BOYS?
SOMETHING TELLS ME I'LL HAVE TO BORROW CAR FARE HOME ·
8

WELL · HOW IS HE PROGRESSING? I JUST THOUGHT I'D DROP BACK AND SEE ·
FINE · HE HAS THREE CUSTOMERS THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT SOME DEAL
9

SO · YOU BIG WALRUS · THIS IS WHAT YOU ARE DOING!
I'M MAKIN' MONEY · MAGGIE!
SAY SOMETHING CLEVER AND CONVINCIN' BEFORE SHE STARTS SWINGIN' THAT AXE!
11

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MAGAZINE

The China Press

大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1923

Flop! Went the Earth— And the Dinosaur, Too.

In the Astonishing Re-Appearance of a Prehistoric Monster, Science Scents Proof of the Great Glacial Age Cataclysm, When the Pole Shifted

"The prehistoric thing, hairy and bulkier than four elephants, lurched down the ravine, sweeping rocks aside like pebbles Its head, high above the ground, bore in those awful jaws a 700-pound moose. Suddenly it raised its long neck and shook the hills with its roarings."

Photo, Courtesy American Museum of Natural History.

Siberian Mammoths, Now Extinct. Many of Them Were Entombed in Glaciers; Others Were Killed by Ceratosauri, the Gigantic Dinosaurs Whose Modern Prototype Hunters Say They Saw in Kamchatka. The Picture Above Reproduced from Charles R. Knight's Frieze in the Hall of Man.

Photo, Courtesy American Museum of Natural History.

A Remarkable Photographic Study Illustrating the Disparity in Size Between a Mu and the Jaw of a Dinosaur, Thought to Be the Forerunner of the Monster Reported Seen in Kamchatka.

OUT of the ice-bound wilds of Kamchatka, where they fought Artic snows for more than a year, has come a little band of hardy men still pop-eyed with amazement at what they saw there and the startling new evidence they bring to help solve one of the great scientific mysteries of the ages.

The mystery is the fascinating question of exactly what happened when the earth, perhaps millions of years ago, "froze up." Science believes the freeze was due to a sudden shifting of the earth's axis from its original position to its present one—in short, to an accountable "flop."

The Butler-Dupuy expedition, returning from Kamchatka, not only supports this theory, but advances the opinion that, when the earth "flopped," there "flopped" with it the dinosaur, monster of the hidden past, from his old home in the tropics to a new one—and perhaps his present home!—among the icebergs and glaciers around the North Pole!

For the members of the Butler-Dupuy party declare they saw a dinosaur, believed to have been extinct since the far-off Mesozoic age. They say the Ceratosaurus, as science names him, came sliding and tumbling down a ravine, head over toes, a reptile bigger than four elephants, carrying a 700-pound caribou locked in its titanic jaws!

The reported spectacle was fearful and exciting enough in itself to arouse the entire scientific world. But what makes it even more interesting is its definite historical, geographical and biological connection with that distant day when the earth "flopped."

To understand this, you must go back, for a moment, and review the high lights of the great ice flood, which wrought such furious havoc with land and sea when it occurred. A glance at the map-diagram printed on this page will show you, roughly, what happened.

We are used to thinking of the equator and the poles of our earth as a circle and as points on the earth's surface which are fixed and unchangeable. Yet scientific investigation, twenty years ago, revealed the amazing fact that at least once since this planet became habitable, the axis of the globe, in some gigantic and unexplained cataclysm, was suddenly displaced.

It was actually so far displaced that, the tropical and temperate zones were transposed!

Before this tremendous mix-up took place, the North Pole was located near the present-day northwestern margin of Hudson Bay. The latitude of what is now New York was near the old Arctic Circle. Siberia, to-day disdained by the poets because of its "icy breath, that woundeth like the toothed steel," was (incredible as it may seem) a semi-tropical country.

It was also the home of the mammoth, that great beast that seems to have suggested a mixed breed of boar and elephant. When the polar region swept southward, the mammoth became extinct. Many of the species were entombed in mountains of ice. Others were devoured, it is said, by the Ceratosauri, ancestors, perhaps, of the huge dinosaur which the Butler-Dupuy party declared was glimpsed in Kamchatka only recently.

What came next after the ice flood's precipitate southward rush? Well, a new equator was established. The oceanic waters rushed in, covering up certain continents and creating others. The Eastern and Western Hemispheres assumed their present shapes.

As you will notice when you scrutinize the map, during the terrible glacial period the ice flood descended deeply upon what is now North America. Geologists, tracing its path with scrupulous care, announced that it had traversed the entire border of New England, crossed New Jersey, Pennsylvania and southwestern New York, and followed the winding course of the Ohio River. Its southern boundary line ran northwest through Nebraska, the Dakotas and Montana.

These interesting facts were deduced during generations of stury of the marks left by the Great Glacier, as the ice movement was called. By the marks in the primeval rocks and by the boulders which the glacier scattered about wherever it flowed, geologists traced the immense ice stream to its source, and showed there must have been an old North Pole.

Professor Ottto Falkenbach Preparing the Skeleton of an Ancestral Dinosaur, Found in Alberta, for Exhibition. Note Relative Sizes of Man and Fossil.

What, you may be wondering, however, has all this to do with the reputed discovery of a Ceratosaurus in the twentieth century? As a matter of fact, it has a great deal to do with it. For when, during the glacial deluge the North Pole slipped to its present "mooring," it must be fairly apparent that startling changes of geography and climate were taking place in other parts of the world.

Because it was long ago, the reconstruction of that period is, to-day, an appalling task, and one which has baffled detailed investigation. But it is presumed, and with excellent authority, too, that originally the dinosaur family was a semi-tropical one. Discovery of bones in Russian and South African deposits points to a widespread habitat of the Mesozoic monsters. But you must remember that the Russia of the Glacial Era was much further south than it is today.

What gives additional point to the presumption that forerunners of the Ceratosaurus, reported seen in Kamchatka, were semi-tropical animals is the recent exhumation in Mongolia of a dinosaur's skull. It is eight and one-half inches long, a veritable pigmy compared with the monster declared to be roaming the Alaskan wilds; yet the similarities of structure are marked.

saur has been brought to New York City, where an examination of it established in the minds of experts at the American Museum of Natural History the validity of the theory that the vegetarian horned dinosaurs had an Asiatic origin.

The reported discovery of a Ceratosaurus in Kamchatka in this century is thus seen in a new light. It does not take the imaginative power of an H. G. Wells or a Jules Verne to reconstruct the process by which the semi-tropical dinosaur, after centuries, is again stalking the earth—but in a different section of the globe.

"Why," the fanciful reader may ask himself, "should not the flop of the North Pole, carrying its glacial destruction southward on one side of the earth, have been accompanied by a corresponding shift on the other side? Why is it not probable that the Glacial Era dinosaurs fled, or were driven, northward, there to settle and eventually increase in size and give birth to their young?"

While such a process cannot, of course be positively proved—for the mists of antiquity cluster thickly around the glacial period—many factors point to just such a chain of incidents. If the Mongolian dinosaurs were comparatively small, perhaps no larger than their descendant lizards of to-day, and if they wandered northward, where the climate was colder and the struggle for life more intense, what would have prevented them from gaining in stature and strength, to meet their increasing problem of existence?

Such an evolutionary scheme of things does not run contrary to scientific thought. Yet it does seem a far cry—unless you are careful to remember the lapse of millions of years—from the little Mongolian dinosaur's skull and the terrific creature the very sight of which, they said, threw Kamchatka hunters into a panic.

A vivid account of the encounter with the Ceratosaurus was published in the Paris "Auto." James Lewis Butler, one of the two heads of the party, was quoted as having first come upon traces of the monster.

"Fresh in the mud," he told the reporters, "was the depression of a gigantic body. It was a gully three feet deep. There were foot-prints a yard and a half wide."

The next morning the entire party, consisting of Butler, Dupuy, Father Lavagneux, Tom Leemore, a photographer, and five Indians took up the trail. "We had almost given up expecting to meet a dinosaur," Dupuy told the Paris newspaper, "when suddenly an avalanche of rocks was loosened. There were roarings, snortings, rumblings and sounds like thunder that, if they did not make the earth tremble, certainly made us do so.

"The prehistoric thing, a Ceratosaurus, hairy and bulkier than four elephants, lurched down the ravine beyond us, sweeping rocks aside like pebbles. We whites were petrified, while the Indians fell on their faces. 'The Partridge Creek monster of the Yukon!' exclaimed the priest.

"For ten minutes, nailed to the spot, we stared at the survival from the Glacial Era, and it stared back at us withdisdainful curiosity. Its withers seemed to stand thirty feet high. Its entire body, from the rhinoceros horn on the nose to the tip of its massive tail, was 70 or 80 feet long.

"Suddenly it raised its long neck and romped down the ravine at a 40-mile gait. Its head, high above the ground, bore in those awful jaws a 700-pound moose."

This astonishing account was verified by Father Lavagneux, who later, he declared, saw another of the monsters. "It passed," he wrote to the "Auto," "like a hurricane across the frozen river, smashing immense blocks of ice. Its long bristles were covered with frost, and its immense red eyes flamed in the twilight!"

Such is the modern dinosaur, according to eye-witnesses—the most terrifying survival of prehistoric times to outlast the passages of the ages!

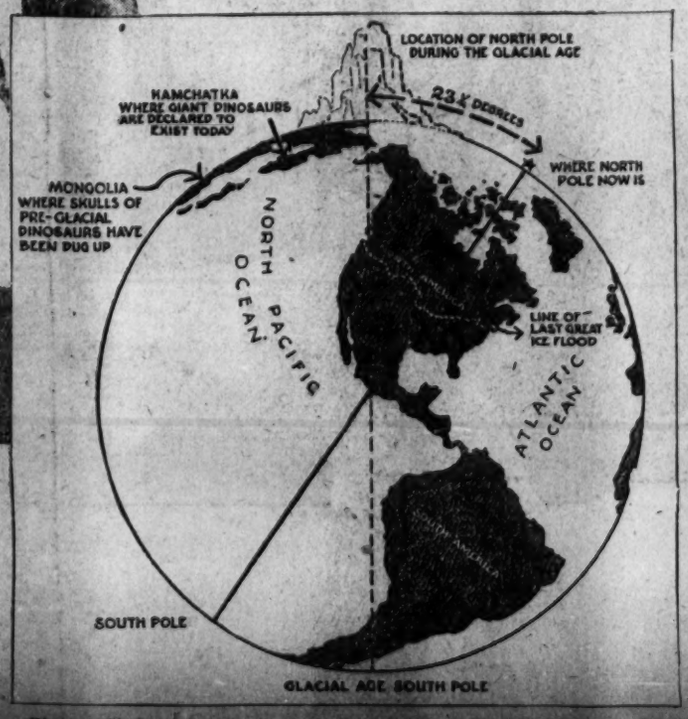
LOCATION OF NORTH POLE DURING THE GLACIAL AGE
KAMCHATKA WHERE GIANT DINOSAURS ARE DECLARED TO EXIST TODAY
23½ DEGREES
WHERE NORTH POLE NOW IS
MONGOLIA WHERE SKULLS OF PRE-GLACIAL DINOSAURS HAVE BEEN DUG UP
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
LINE OF LAST GREAT ICE FLOOD
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH POLE
GLACIAL AGE SOUTH POLE

Diagram Showing the Change of the Earth's Axis to Its Present Angle of 23½ Millions of Years Ago.

Anticipating the Fall Hat

WHEN the Fourth of July is past, and we have worn our filmy Summer chapeaux to our hearts' content, we begin to wonder what the Fall hats will be like. To be sure, we are not thinking of acquiring the velvet and felt models just yet; but we like to speculate on the new lines and trimmings.

On this page are shown a few of the advance designs which will mark the mode of the Autumn millinery. The largest illustration depicts a hat for dinner wear, although it may also be donned in conjunction with a sheer afternoon gown of lace, chiffon or georgette. In reality, its foundation is a simple piece of lustrous satin, with a wide, rolled brim of silk lace gracefully stretched on a wire frame attached to the upper brim of satin.

The rhinestone pin, which sparkles against the sombre background, affords the needed touch of light and dainty beauty.

Of soft velvet, draped with tinsel brocade showing glints of Nature's Fall colors, is the attractive turban. One's wardrobe would hardly be complete without a small hat for blustery days, which are a little difficult to imagine just now, but which will no doubt arrive in due course of time.

Not without a struggle are we relinquishing our claims to the picture hat. But we are offered new trimmings for it, and a slightly different contour. The brim of the large model droops artfully on either side, and the crown is covered with flat cut silk rosettes.

Built on similar lines, yet offering a charming sense of variety, the mushroom hat of satin demands only a felt crown for contrast and a double rosette of pleated satin for its trimming.

The subtle splendor of lustrous velvet is emphasized in the model which has a trimming of the elongated rosette. Like the petals of a Summer flower, is the roll-back brim of velvet tabs, radiating from a brilliant placed at the center.

When we speak of new millinery, we usually think of the lines that will prevail. The Fall mode brings to us a variety of shapes from which to make a becoming choice. There are, for example, the turn-back sailor, the wide-brimmed picture hat, the snug turban and the softening lines of the rolled edge.

The art of trimming will consist of smart placement as well as such details as the brilliant arrow on the dinner hat which one wears at a restaurant.

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JUST what changes we will find in the mode of Fall millinery becomes a matter of speculation before the days of Summer are half over. While we do not begin to acquire the contents of our bandboxes until later, we may indulge in interesting anticipation afforded by this peep behind the scenes at the newest advance models for early Autumn.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

If you like the fashion of the knotted handkerchief scarf, why let yourself be concerned because a million other women, more or less, have found the knotted handkerchief scarf a useful addition to their wardrobes?

If it is becoming to you, why worry because all these other women have found it as becoming to themselves?

It is still possible to wear this neck fixing that must have been inspired by the theatrical version of a pirate's costume, and to wear it with distinction. The important thing is to get a scarf that is not of the sort made by the hundred. French and American shop keepers are showing theirs still that possess all the earmarks of exclusiveness. In the sketch you may see one of them. It is imported. It is of black georgette with designs cut in ermine appliqued—certainly a far cry from the original batik or bandana or tie-and-dye kerchief that was used when the style first appeared on the scene.

The French makers of dresses and accessories seem to be getting a lot of satisfaction out of making unexpected kinds of appliques. Sometimes a dark georgette or crepe frock shows tiny appliques of stiff white organdie actually pasted on the fabric. One hopes that it is moisture-proof paste and that with the humid days of summer the owner of one of these frocks will not leave a trail of bits of white organdie.

The ermine appliques on the black georgette scarf are fortunately put on by means of fine stitchery. It is worn with a frock of white chiffon embroidered with tiny silver stars.

The neckline has been the subject of some concern by certain designers and dressmakers this spring. It seemed as if women must be getting wearied of the line that covers the collar bone at the front—the line we call bateau. Prophets have been telling us for several months that women were going back to a pronounced front decollete for all formal evening frocks. But they don't seem to have done this yet.

The opinion is spreading that women will turn from the knotted scarf device to the line the French call "religieuse." It is to be found in frocks—notably those of Vionnet—suggesting the habits of monks, friars, cordeliers and the rest of the tonsored tribe. The line is, of course, produced by the turning back of the simply cut hood that is attached to the top of the rough habit.

To follow out the religious idea these frocks of Vionnet's have been made of black, brown and other sombre tones. Sometimes the characteristic neckline is produced by a large draped bertha. And often there is a knotted sash and the sleeves terminate with large, turnback cuffs also suggestive of the austere robe of the monk. But the important thing with these new "religieuse" frocks is the neck line.

At present, however, the pirate with his knotted handkerchief has far outdistanced the friar with his turned-down hood in the race for fashion's favor.

Navy blue has reasserted itself.

For some women it never went into eclipse, for there are some women to whom a navy blue suit as part of one's between-season wardrobe is as necessary as eggs in custard.

But for several seasons past the honors once held by navy blue have been divided between black and the shades that we call beige. This has been especially true in France. Now France has started the fashion for a return to dark blues. We are inclined to call them all navy blue, but as a matter of fact the blue that we usually select is darker than the traditional navy.

However, beige will has its followers who will argue its advantages as the color for street suits and wraps as vociferously as other women will argue in favor of navy blue.

Says the lover of beige: "It does not show the dust—navy blue does, hence the advantage of beige for street wear."

Says the lover of navy blue: "Beige shows every mark of contact with soot or coal dust."

Says the lover of beige: "If navy blue a woman looks commonplace, insignificant, obscure," to which there is the answer that beige is one of the "largest" of colors. It adds pounds to the apparent proportions of the fat woman and makes the young girl, conscious of her broad shoulders and more than statuesque proportions, feel many times as large as she does when she is clad in navy blue.

Says the admirer of navy blue: "It is smart, chic and compact," to which her opponent in the argument says emphatically that beige is "more distinctive and never so commonplace as navy blue is sure to become."

But why the endless argument? There is room in every woman's wardrobe for both colors—save of course if one or the other prove unbecoming.

And the smart dressmakers are finding room for both in their new spring street clothes. Beige they call a neutral tone—it is a sort of generic term for colors that you may prefer to call sand or pebble or gravel. It is recommended for the bride when she selects the wrap to be worn with her "going away" costume—and is always to be preferred to navy blue for the wrap to be worn when motoring over dusty roads.

Once the tan cheviot top-coat was something we liked to shed very quickly at our journey's end. Now it has acquired charm and distinction all its own. The sketch shows one of these—fastening at the left hip like most other wraps of the season. It is of beige cheviot, to be sure, but elaborately finished with string embroidery in matching shade.

Coat of tan cheviot with string embroidery.

A woman optimist with a pessimist for a husband told her guests the other evening that very often it was much less cheerful business being an optimist than a pessimist.

"There is an intense discontent that comes occasionally to the optimist," she said, "that the pessimist knows nothing about. Take myself and Tom. I'm an optimist—it is necessary for my mental repose to feel that the world is on the right track, that everything is lovely and the goose hangs high. And when things obviously are going wrong. I've got to fume and fuss until they're going right again. But the pessimist just sits back and says that it's all quite natural. If the cook gives us a poor dinner I'm in the depths because I'm an optimist and think that dinners ought to be good, but my husband isn't disturbed. It's part of his pessimism to think that good dinners are only accidents and that cooks usually know nothing about cooking.

"So with clothes," the optimist hostess went on. "I'm always trying to find something nice to say about the new fashions—I'm depressed if I cannot. But my husband is so sure that all women's fashions are absurd and ugly that he never feels unhappy when they really are. But this spring," the optimist appealed to her women guests, "doesn't it really seem as if there was much to be thankful for—much to admire?"

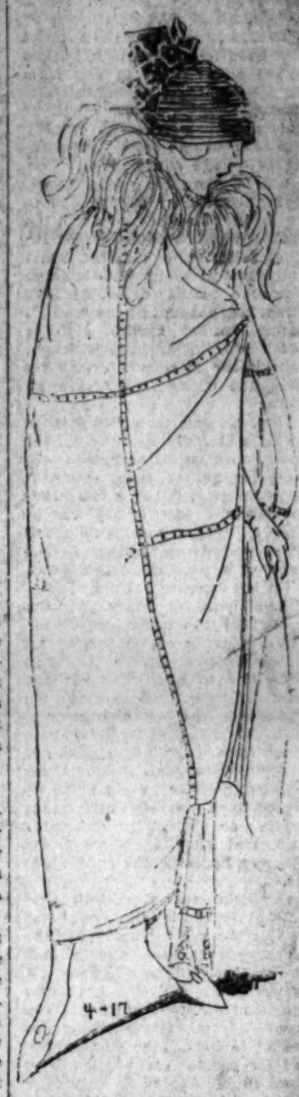
Interestingly enough the women agreed. The concensus of opinion was that not for a decade at least had clothes been so generally satisfactory.

What do you think about it?

One woman said her chief joy in the clothes of the spring resulted from the fact that ostrich was again worn around the neck. "It takes away that dreadful baseness at the back of the neck—and it's so much lighter and more appropriate to spring than fur."

More than one woman rejoices at this re-entry into fashion of ostrich feather neck trimming. Already it is apparent that the favorite type of evening wrap for spring and summer is to be the cape of rich silk of several folds of georgette finished at the top with an enormous collar of ostrich. These evening capes were born at Palm Beach, combining silks of gorgeous texture and brilliant coloring with luxurious feathers, usually shading from the dark to the light tones of a certain color range.

But ostrich collars are not confined to evening wraps. You may find one on an afternoon wrap to your liking. In the sketch the cape is of gray crepe de chine with the collar of ostrich in shaded tones of gray. The interesting thing about the cape itself is that it is made of squares of the crepe de chine fastened together with lines of hemstitching. It is worn over a frock of crepe de chine of the same color.



Gray crepe de chine cape with large squares formed by hemstitching. It is worn with dress of same material. There is a shaded ostrich feather collar.

Treatment Of A Cold In The Head

A cold in the head is an inflammation, due to a germ, and an inflammation takes time to subside, and further, it affects in some degree all the organs of the body, which are all lowered in activity and sometimes fall to act all. But you can control its course; modify it, alleviate it, shorten its length very materially, and make its symptoms far less unpleasant. How to do this is worth knowing. Instead of a pretty sure cold lasting seven or ten days you can cut it down to three or four (writes a doctor). In the early stages of a cold the action of the eliminating organs of the body is more or less in abeyance. The bowels do not act, and the skin is dry and fails to perspire. The temperature may rise slightly. Therefore, if you want to shorten the duration of the cold it will be necessary to avoid changes of temperature and exposure for the first 24 or 48 hours. On this the first day of a cold, a brisk purgative is indicated, and it should be of a saline nature to drain the tissues of fluid, such a full dose of salts or the "white mixture" of a hospital. The diet should be more or less fluid; remember, digestion is sure to be impaired. Thus with feet in hot water and mustard, keeping the body well covered up with blankets, and then whilst in bed drink a considerable quantity of hot onion gruel or hot milk. The ammoniated tincture of quinine so much in vogue is of little use in the early stages of a cold, and in a great number of cases it increases the headache. It may be used in the later stages. If the throat is sore it can be painted with glycerine and tannic acid, and tablets of chlorate of potash (5 grains) sucked every four hours. Except in very severe cases it will not be necessary to repeat the sweating process on the second night, but the skin should be kept acting by continuing the aspirin, taking say, five grains four-hourly during the second day.

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AUTOMOBILES

The Woman Who "Drives Her Own"

BY VERA BRADY SHIPMAN

The telephone rings. The small-town woman who is getting lunch upon the table for her family answers:

"Hello, Mabel, this is Alice. Are you ready to go to market?"

"No, Alice. I had to go early this morning as I am expecting Bob's mother from Kansas City today and I had too many things to do to wait. I took Ruth with me, but you had better pick up Sally as you go. And Alice, won't you do something for me? Will you drive around by the country club and get my flower basket I loaned Clara Woodson for her bridge luncheon? I want to use it for the table when mother comes."

And so these friends, each driving her own automobile, carry on an almost co-operative housekeeping by co-operating their cars.

The woman of the small town who drives her own car is an independent unit of domestic efficiency. She need wait for no husband, chauffeur or friend to take her where she wishes to go.

Her day is a typical day for thousands like her in any town in the United States. Breakfast over, if school is many blocks away, mother puts the children into the sedan—a few neighbors' children as well—and quickly drives them to school. If there be little folks in the home, they, too, take the ride and then settle down at home to play, while mother does the regular morning routine housework. Then the day's marketing is planned. The average small-town housekeeper markets in the morning, driving to the various shops, the children in the rear seat safely enclosed, only the careful shutting of doors being essential. She may take one or two of her neighbors with her, or in an emergency shop for several friends who are unable to go to town that day.

Every housewife knows the value of early marketing. The need is even more pronounced in the small town as fresh fruits and vegetables which are shipped in from the nearest city markets, are quickly picked over and only the overripe and wilted products are left. And so the small-town housewife motorist parks her car in front of the reliable grocer, visits the adjoining meat market, crosses the street for fresh bread, walks a few doors to the drug store, on to another grocer whose staple brands are popular, stops at the fruit store, then at the stationer—not forgetting victrola needles—then to the furniture store for an order for chair rental for the next bridge party. Finally there is a stop at the post-office on the side street to mail a package to mother, a few minutes' delay for gasoline at the nearest filling station which uses coupon books, and then home in time to get dinner prepared for the family.

The children have probably taken their dolls or a picture book with them and have had a better and safer time by going along with mother, sitting in the car while she markets, than if they had been left at home to play. When alone at home, there is always the danger, during play, of running into the forbidden street and in the path of some oncoming vehicle. The mother who takes her brood with her in the back seat, knows exactly what her child is doing. The children are not in some secret session learning infamy too often disclosed by some older boy or girl of the neighborhood.

The mother who markets in person feeds her family better and cheaper menus than the woman who stays at home and telephones her wants to the store. The woman who sees her purchases gets better values than the one who trusts to the storekeeper, no matter how reliable, who must look out for the disposition of his stock. New ideas are found for a different dinner dish, or a new salad or garnish is seen by the woman who motors to market in the morning hours.

If father drives a roadster, he will pick up the school children on his way home to dinner. The average small-town man goes home to a hot noon-day meal and spends a relaxed hour with his family, probably sprawled on the living room davenport until it is time to drive back, mentally refreshed and physically reinforced by the relaxation.

In the town in which the home spirit predominates, families and little children are assets. A family man is always more permanent than the childless couple whose days may be numbered before they fit to another town and occupation. A family man's credit is better.

If the family drive but one car, and mother has that at home, she climbs in and drives down for father and the children, while dinner slowly cooks. Most small-town families have dinner at noon. It is better for the digestion when the family can be together at midday rather than have a heavy meal at night, particularly when there are little children.

After the return trip is made with the family, mother may be going to a bridge party or her favorite club. And so Mrs. Brown is engaged by the hour to come in and stay with the children. Mrs. Brown has taken care of the children of Mabel Harris's family since her eldest was a baby and now there are four, the oldest in high school. Sometimes a neighbor's child is brought over to Mrs. Brown's motherly care in addition to the families for which she cares regularly. Every town in the United States has its Mrs. Brown. She is typical of women in the middle working class, good, decent, law-abiding folk, wives of laborers, thankful for the extra money earned this way. She is trustworthy, appreciating the faith placed in her by the small-town society mother. Some Mrs. Browns go to the homes to care for the children while others of her kind must have the children brought to them.

Chauffeurs are seldom seen in the small town. The woman motorist is her own chauffeur and that of her family, taking them where they wish to go, and if convenient, calling for them to bring them back to the home circle at the decided time.

The small-town country club is a favorite play-ground for members' children. On hot summer days a mother motors out to the Club with her children, her maid or an older child, and lets them play on the grounds in front of the clubhouse which contains glorious slides, teeters and swings of many kinds. Mother plays golf or bridge or sews on the broad verands in the meanwhile—and it is all done with one woman driving her own car.

Many clubs provide open-air swimming tanks. One end is usually shallow enough for the smallest children. Under good, safe supervision, a swimming pool is a summer boon to any town. Sometimes the women dress in their bathing suits and raincoats, and motor out for a plunge.

Golf has in the last few years taken the small-town woman by storm. Golf Clubs of neighboring towns compete in district and state tournaments. Mornings find the childless woman or the women who have competent maids motoring to the links, lunching at the Club and possibly staying for a bridge round in the afternoon, motoring home in time to make a few purchases and be home in time for the evening meal.

The small-town mother of little children is not so free, as her children's welfare must be considered before the pleasure of a foursome at golf. Still, even she will run the car out of the garage, pick up her best friend and motor out to the links for a morning or an afternoon eighteen holes with responsible Mrs. Brown staying with the children. When she reurns she generally takes Mrs. Brown home in the motor so that Mrs. Brown's husband won't have to wait for his supper that night.

The competitive golf idea finds an outlet in rival town tournaments. Sarona will invite the ladies of the Watseka Country Club for golf, luncheon, and bridge on a certain Tuesday. Watseka accepts and will motor to Sarona on the chosen day, probably fifty ladies coming in twenty cars, and after a day's enjoyment they motor home in the evening. A fortnight later, Watseka will return the complimentary invitation on a Thursday and Sarona ladies will motor in the opposite direction for a day's sport at Watseka.

The fortunate woman motorist who lives in lake regions, spends joyous hours going to and from the lake cottage, on outings and picnics. Holidays are spent at nearby resorts and the family motors back and forth, independent of public conveyances.

Where there are young people of high-school or college age in the family, several cars are often used. While brother drives his sport roadster to the frat house and sister picks up a Gamma in the coupe, mother drives her own sedan, independent of the family's whims, to her musical club or ladies' aid. The seven-passenger touring car is reserved for trips when the whole family goes together.

Most women motorists drive a sedan or a touring car. The family with only a roadster is the exception rather than the rule. The whole family and a few guests go to the Palace to see Charlie Chaplin or the latest production of moviedom, or to the rare matinee of a passing road show.

On hot summer evenings in the Middle West or South, families motor till the house cools off, stopping at ice cream parlors for a cooling soda before they go home and to bed. The outlying drug store always does a rushing business in the hot summer evenings, for then the family motors away from town rather than to it for refreshment. Sometimes the family drives twenty or thirty miles to a nearby town which boasts an open-air swimming pool, and after a plunge travel leisurely home in the cool night air.

Concerts are necessarily restricted in the small town. The best artists are expensive, and the average small town affords only two or three during the year. A nearby town will run a concert course of different numbers. The people from Sarona motor to Laurel to hear John McCormack and the people from St. Joe drive down to the capital to hear Kreisler, returning home the same night driving in the "wee sma' " hours. Grand opera advertised for a town fifty to a hundred miles distant, in the western states, will bring possibly fifty machine loads to attend. A performance of the incomparable Pavlowa brought on one occasion, twenty-five machine loads from a distance of nearly a hundred miles. And often the woman motorist is the driver, for the husband may or may not be able to attend the musical performance—and unless the woman can drive, she would miss many things which her nature craves. And with her car filled with women like herself she is perfectly safe on the public highway.

One woman in a western town, a newspaper writer, drove a hundred and twenty-five miles to a town whose annual spring music festival was that year augmented by the state club federation and a district authors' club meeting, taking her little four-year-old girl, her maid and two women friends. She spent the week attending all the meetings and concerts. Each morning after breakfast at the hotel, they all got into the sedan, drove to the college where the meetings were held, and while the women attended them, the little girl played out in the May sunshine on the college campus while the maid sat in the sedan or on the benches and crocheted.

When the town is adjacent to a large city, there is opportunity for the woman motorist to shop, attend concerts or matinees and then motor home before night.

Communities are alike all over the country. Whether they are in Minnesota, Kansas, Alabama or New Jersey, opportunities are the same for the woman motorist. The woman who drives her own car, living in a small town, can remain as cosmopolitan as her city-bred sister.

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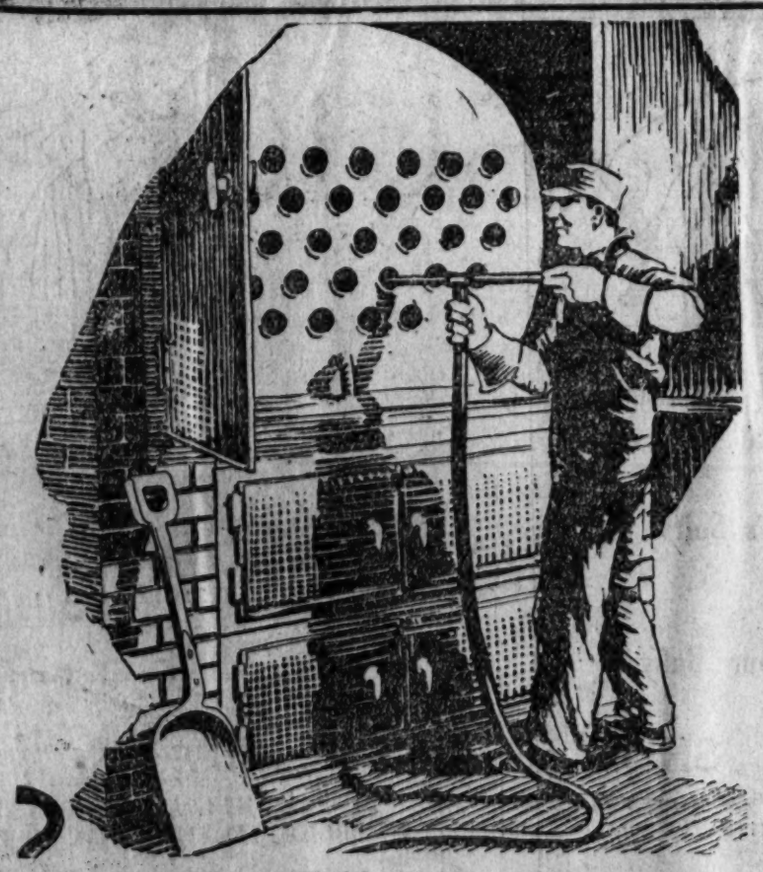

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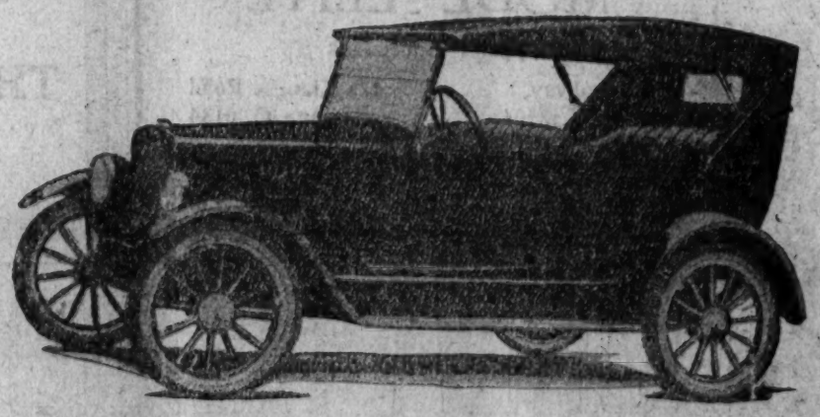

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Mr. Dooley: *On Work And Sport*

BY FINLEY PETER DUNNE

"A hard time th' rich have injoyin' life," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'll thrade with thim," said Mr. Hennessey.

"I wud not," said Mr. Dooley. "'Tis too much like hard worruk. If I iver got hold iv a little mound iv th' money, divvle th' bit iv hardship would I inflict on meself.

"I'd get a large Turkish sofa an' have dancin' girls dancin' an' a mandolin, orchestree playin' to me. I wuddent move a step without bein' carried. I'd go to bed with th' lark an' get up with th' night watchman.

"If annywan suggested physical exercise to me, I'd give him forty dollars to go away. I'd hire a prize fighter to do me fightin' f'r me, a pedesthreen to do me walkin', a jockey to do me ridin', an' a college pro-fissor to do me thinkin'.

"Here I'd set with a servant fannin' me with osterich feathers, lookin' ca'mly out through me stained glass windies on th' rollin' mills, smokin' me good five cint seegars an' rejicin' to know how bad ye mus' be feelin' ivry time ye think iv me hoorded wealth.

"But that ain't th' way it comes out, Hinnisy. Higgins, the millyonaire, had th' same idee as me whin he was beginnin' to breed money—with a dollar he ownded an' a dollar he took fr'm some wan that wasn't theer at th' time. While he was hammerin' hoops on a bar'l or dhrivin' pegs into a shoe, he'd stop wanst in a while to wipe th' sweat off his brow whin th' boss wasn't lookin' an' be'd say to himself: 'If I iver get it, I'll have a man wheel me around on a chair.'

"But as his stable grows an' he herds large dhroves down to th' bank ivry week, he changes his mind, an' whin he's got enough to injye life, as they say, he finds he's up against it.

"His throubles has just begun. I know in his heart Higgins' ideel iv luxury is enough buckwheat cakes an' a cozy corner in a Turkish bath, but he can't injye it. He mus' be up an' doin'. An' th' on'y things annywan around him is up an' doin' is th' things he used to get paid f'r doin' whin he was a young man.

"Arly in th' mornin' Higgins has got to be out exercisin' a horse to keep th' horse in good health.

"Higgins has no business on a horse an' he knows it. He was built an' edycated f'r a cooper an' th' horse don't fit him. Th' pachral way f'r Higgins to ride a horse is to set well aft an' hang on to th' ears.

"But he's tol' that's wrong an' he's made to set up sthraight an' be a good fellow an' meet th' horse half way. An' if th' horse don't run away with Higgins an' kill him, he's tol' it's not a good horse an' he ought to sell it. An' mind ye, he pays f'r that, though he can't help raymimberin' th' man nex' dure fr'm him used to get tin dollars a week f'r th' same job.

"Whin he was a young man, Higgins knowed a fellow that dhruv four horses f'r a brewery. They paid him well, but he hated his job. He used to come in at night an' wish his parents had made him a cooper, an' Higgins pitied him, knowin' he cuddent get out a life-insurance policy, an' his wife was scared to death all th' time.

"Now that Higgins has got th' money, he's took th' brewery man's job with worse horses an' I'm barred fr'm dhrivin' with more thin wan hand.

"An' does he get annything f'r it? Oh th' conth'ry, Hinnissy, it sets him back a large forchune. An' he says he's havin' a good time an' if th' brewery man come along an' felt sorry f'r him, Higgins wuddent exactly know why.

Higgins has to sail a yatch, raymimberin' how he despised th' Swede sailors that used to loaf in th' saloon ear his house dur-in th' winter; he has to run an authymobill, which is th's same thing as dhrivin' a throlley car on a windy day without pay; he has to play golf, which is th' same thing as bein' a letther-carryer without a dacint uniform; he has to play tennis, which is another wurrud f'r batin' a carpet; he has to race horses, which is the samething as bein' a bookmaker with th' chances again ye; he has to go abroad, which is th' same thing as bein' an immigrant; he has to set up late, which is th' same thing as bein' a dhrug clerk; an' he has to play cards with a man that knows how, which is th' same thing as bein' a sucker.

"He takes his good times hard, Hinnissy. A rich man at spoort is a kind iv non-union laborer. He don't get wages f'r it an' he don't dhrive as well as a milkman, ride as well as a stable boy, shoot as well as a polisman, or motor as well as th' man that runs th' steam roller.

* * *

"It's a tough life. They'se no rest f'r th' rich an' weary. We'll be readin' in' th' pa-apers wan iv these days:

"'Alonzo Higgins, th' runner-up in las' year's champeenship, showed gr-reat improvement in this year's bricklayin' tournymint at Newport, an' won handily with about tin square feet to spare. He was nobly assisted by Regynald Van Stinyvant, who acted as his hod carryer an' displayed all th' agility which won him so much applause arlier in th' year.'

"The Pickaways carried off all th' honors in th' sewer-diggin' contest yesterdah, defatin' th' Spadewells be five holes to wan. Th' shovel wurruk iv Cassidy th' banker was spicially noticeable. Th' colors iv th' Pickaways was red flannel undershirts an' dark brown trousers."

"'Raycreations iv rich men: Jawn D. Rockefeller an' Charles M. Schwab ar-re to have a five days' shinglin' contest at Narragansett Pier. Edsel Ford is thrainin' f'r th' autumn plumbin' jimkanny. 'Mitchigan avnoo is tore up fr'm Van Buren sthreet to th' Belt line in preparation f'r th' contest in sthreet layin' between mimbers iv th' Assocyation iv More-Thin-Rich Spoorts. Th' sledge teams is completed, but a few good tampers an' wather men, is needed.

"An' why not, Hinnissy? If 'tis run to wurruk why not do some rale wurruk? If 'tis spoort to run an autymobill, why not run a locymotive? If dhrivin' a horse in a cart is a game, why not dhrive a delivery wagon an' carry things around?

"Sure, I s'pose th' raison a rich man can't undherstand why wages shud go higher is because th' rich can't see anybody shu be paid f'r annything so amusin as wurruk. I bet ye Higgins is wondherin' at this moment why he was paid so much f'r puttin' rings around a bar'l.

"No, sir, what's a rich man's raycreation is a poor man's wurruk. Th' poor ar-re th' on'y people that know how to injye wealth. Me idee iv settin' things sthraight is to have th' rich who wurruk because they like it do th' wurruk f'r th' poor who wud rather rest.

"I'll be happy th' day I see wan iv th' Hankerbilts pushin' ye'er little go-cart up th' platform while ye sit in th' shade iv a tree an' cheer him on his way. I'm sure he'd do it if ye called it a spoort an' tol' him th' first man to th' dump wud be entitled to do it over again against sthronger men nex' week. Wud ye give him a tin cup that he cud put his name on? Wud ye, Hinnessy? I'm sure ye wud."

"Why do they do it?" asked Mr. Hinnessy.

"I dinnaw," said Mr. Dooley, "onless it is that th' wan great object iv ivry man's life is to get tired enough to sleep. Ivrything seems to be some kind iv wurruk. Wurruk is wurruk if ye're paid to do it an' it's pleasure if ye pay to be allowed to do it."

By Dr. Henry Van Dyke

Condemning Self—Quiet Strength

I

"Against Thee, Thee only, have I sinned."—Psalm 51:4.

There are two strange and powerful judgments which form themselves in our minds from time to time whether we will or no.

The first is the judgment of regret.

"I am sorry that such and such a thing has been done. I wish that I had acted differently. I wish that so and so had not done this."

It is a silent confession that some things are which had better not be, and which need not have been if we and our fellow men were only a little more wise and true and faithful.

The second is the judgment of condemnation of ourselves or of others.

We can't help feeling ill-disposed toward some things because they are base and mean and cruel and unjust.

We despise them because we know we are responsible for them.

We can't be perfect, but at least we need not have been as bad as that.

We are to blame and we know it, because the voice of God speaking in our conscience utters the judgment of condemnation.

To be deaf to this is to be a dead soul.

II.

"Finally, be strong in the Lord and in the strength of His might." Eph. 6:10.

Two modern expressions have been popular in our day: "The strenuous life" and the "simple life."

Each of these phrases has its own value. But when they are overemphasised and driven to extremes they lose their truth and become catchwords of folly.

The simple life, which blandly ignores all care and conflict soon becomes flabby and invertebrate, sentimental and gelatinous.

The strenuous life, which does everything with set jaws and clenched fists and fierce effort, soon becomes strained and violent, a prolonged nervous spasm.

Somewhere between these two extremes must lie the golden mean—a life that has strength and simplicity, courage and calm, power and peace.

But how can we find it?

The secret is in the text, for it tells of an inexhaustible reserve of strength.

Turning Sahara Into A Highway

When four French desert-travelling trucks made their way across the vast stretches of the far-famed Desert of Sahara during the closing days of 1922 they accomplished what ultimately may mean the construction of well-marked highways across the areas along which trains of heavy commercial trucks may run on schedule. The camel, the age-old ship of the desert, may be displaced by the swifter, greater load-carrying machines which travelled as far as 140 miles a day at some stages of the trip.

The epoch-making journey was made by M. Hardt, a director of the Citroen automobile works in France; M. Dubriel, a representative of the French Air Ministry, who conceived the idea; a photographer and observer; and four mechanics. Just twenty-one days were required by the party to traverse the route shown on the map, which hitherto has required not less than three months by caravan. The expedition carried food, water and oil, and in addition spare motor parts and weapons for protection against raiders.

Across the rocky plateau of Hoggar, the sturdy trucks pushed their way over the boulder-strewn path and through Tanzearuft, the "land of thirst," until, without mishap, they reached Timbuktu.

Says Nerve Exhaustion Causes Airplane Falls

London, Aug. 15.—Fear is never responsible for airplane accidents, in the opinion of Major H. Greame Anderson, consulting surgeon of the British Royal Air Force. From the confessions of pupils and his own experiences, Dr. Anderson said, he found that fear never asserted itself in the first few flights because the pupils were too occupied.

The chief causes of accidents to pilots, he explained were due to nerve exhaustion, which might develop within even an hour after the beginning of a flight. The pilot then found himself unable to use his mental facilities and frequently came to grief on landing throgh inability to judge his speed and nearness to the ground.

Dr. Anderson said that since the British medical service reduced the first practice flights from an hour to ten minutes, accidents from exhaustion had been considerably lessened. They also insisted upon young pilots having a good meal before flying, even at three or four in the morning.

People who fly in commercial machines, the British expert advised, should choose the back seat as being considerably safer than the front, where there is danger of being crushed by the engine in case of trouble. He also suggested that some method should be devised whereby in case of fire the pilot could liberate the cabin, to which a parachute of sufficient strength should be attached to carry it and the passengers safely to earth.

Big Ore Strike Report Made In Nevada Mine

Betty O'Neal Mines, which is located south of Battle Mountain, Nevada, a short distance west of the Consolidated Cortez Silver Mines, is reported to have just made an important new ore strike above the No. 4 tunnel level.

It was found that values continued into the hanging wall from the No. 5 stope to give a total working width as high as 30 feet, in places. Other large stopes on the property will now be tested for a similar condition of false hanging-wall.

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Freckles

"It is the fairest skin that freckles," says the proverb, so that a freckle may be fairly called the hall-mark of beauty, but it is a hall mark that most people would rather be without. Innumerable recipes have been prepared for the removal of freckles, but this is certainly one of the cases in which prevention is the better cure.

Buttermilk is said to be an excellent cure for freckles, and to act as a preventive as well. Lemon-juice applied frequently will wear them away in time, and it is still more efficacious when mixed with glycerine.

Honey-water is another favorite remedy for the removal of freckles. It is made by mixing some fine honey with about twice its weight of clean dry sand, the mixture being subjected to dry distillation. The process must be carefully conducted and watched, and the receiver changed if the heat rises too high. An American author states that finely-powdered saltpetre is an effectual remedy for freckles. The finger should be moistened with water and dipped into the powder, and then applied carefully to the spot where the freckle exists.

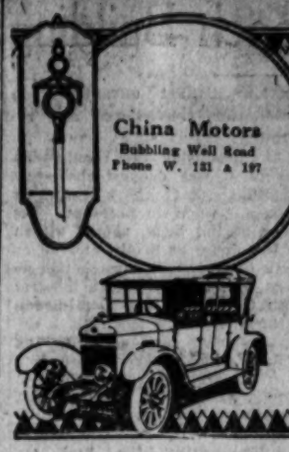
Willys Corp. Realises On Light Holdings

Receivers for Willys Corp. now have about G.$1,000,000 cash on hand, following the payment of approximately G.$500,000 by Clement O. Miniger, president of Electric Auto-Lite Co., for a large block of preferred shares in U. S. Light and Heat Co.

Although 78 percent of the adjudicated claims have already been paid, there still remains G.$4,647,773 in unpaid claims against the receivers.

Of this total pending G.$2,945,000 represents unadjudicated claims and Government tax claims, since written down to G.$1,227,000. The total of allowed claims remains G.$3,420,773 still to be paid.

Among the Willys Corp. assets not yet disposed of are shares of Fisk Rubber Co., Connecticut, Telephone and Electric Co., Knight-American Patents Co., and Doehler Die Casting Co., as well as the one-third common stock equity in Willys-Overland, liquidation of which is still tied up by legal entanglements.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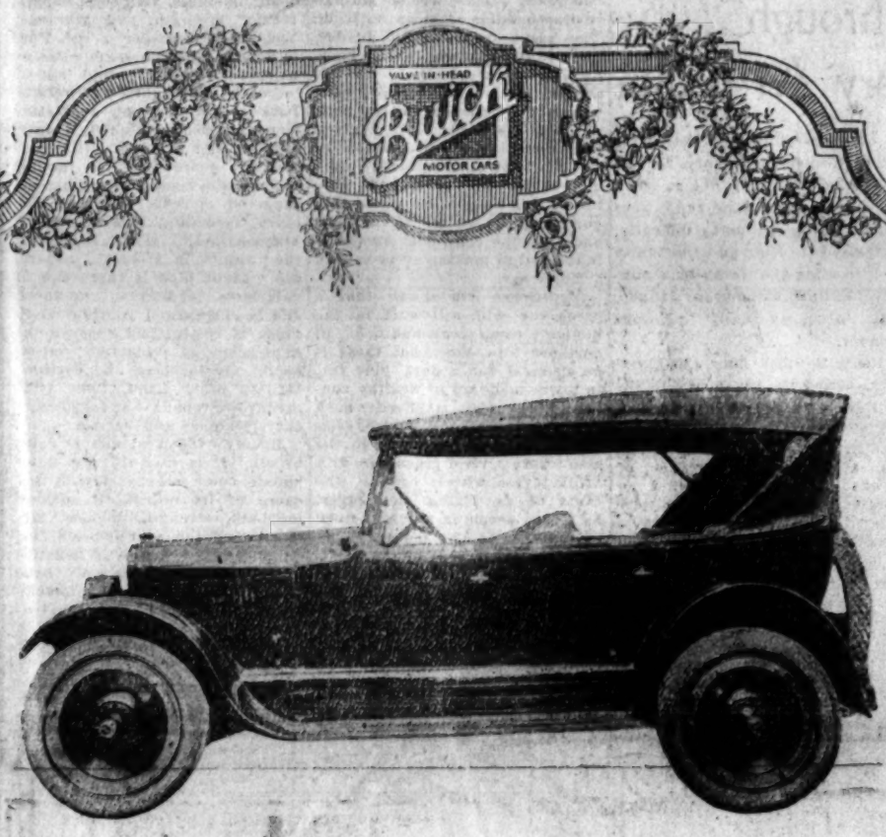

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Franklin Sounds New Note In Coach Building

"The problem of designing automobile bodies having the advantages of both the open and closed types has claimed the attention of coach makers and body designers all over the world from the very beginning of automobile popularity," says W. H. Emond, body designer for the Franklin Automobile Company. "In Europe it developed the cabriolet; in America, most of the development has been along lines involving a permanent roof structure.

"The ever-increasing demand for closed car protection led Franklin designers to evolve the Demi-Sedan, a single unit type which in their opinion approached the ideal of a closed model for use in the inclement season and a clear vision open car for the pleasant open-driving season.

"The frame structure is substantial without being heavy. In place of dropping the glass side panels, a series of divided panels, sliding horizontally, was used. In actual test on the road under all weather conditions, the sliding installation was found to have certain distinct advantages in ventilation, convenience and reliability.

"In producing the Demi-Sedan design, it was deemed absolutely essential that the removable frames, when in place on the sides of the body, should attach to the doors as firmly and be as rigid in their own construction as they would be if built integral with the door. The Demi-Sedan without being in any way a departure from good coach-making practice, looks nevertheless like a new kind of automobile—a roomy, fine-looking family car, essentially two cars in one."

Shipments of Franklin automobiles during the first six months of 1923 broke all records for the same period in previous years. A record total of 7,064 cars were shipped from January 1 to June 30. This amount, in comparison with the total for the first half of 1922, shows an increase of 63 percent. The number of cars shipped to date represents more than 87 percent of the total shipments made for the entire year of 1922.

King Drives Through Fiat Factory At Turin

When the King of Italy visited the Fiat factory at Turin, a few days ago, he found that arrangements had been made to drive right through the biggest automobile works in Europe without leaving his car, thus constituting an exploit unique in the history of motordom.

The four cars comprising the royal cortege carried, in addition to the King, the Duke d'Aoste, General Diaz, Minister of War, and various political and military authorities. Entering the ground floor of the two main blocks of buildings, in which the machine shops are installed, the Royal party was driven through this, then, by the use of the elevators, passed to the second floor, then to the third, the fourth and finally the fifth. Coming down to the ground floor, the second block of buildings, comprising the body department, was covered in the same way. Work was carried on as usual while the royal party drove through the factory, for the alley-ways are laid out in such a manner that cars can pass along them without difficulty. This gave the King an opportunity of inspecting the works in a minimum of time, without any fatigue, and in an unusually pleasant manner.

From the fifth floor the elevators carried the royal cars to the roof track on which all Fiat chassis are tested. Here the firm's racing team was in waiting with a set of cars capable of speeds of nearly two miles a minute. While the drivers were encircling this aerial speedway, a squadron of Fiat aeroplanes from a near-by aviation ground, appeared aloft and added the hum of their exhausts to the sharp crackle of the racing cars, thus constituting a setting of a most unique nature.

"My Buick"

I have a sturdy Buick, a nineteen eighteen Four,
And every ride she's given me has made me long for more;
For when she starts a-purring with a steady, rhythmic peal,
The greatest thing in life, my friends, is a seat behind the wheel.

I've often heard of Sousa's band, no doubt 'tis very nice;
And Paderewski's playing brings a mighty handsome price.
But I think I know of something that can beat them both for thrills
'Tis the music of my Buick when she scampers up the hills.

I have braved untrodden snowdrifts, I have been through Noah's flood;
I have challenged many sandhills and encountered tons of mud;
And through them all my little car has proved to be a brick,
For her middle name, efficiency, has always turned the trick.
Should I slight her and neglect her till she only has one lung
Even then she'll manage somehow to get me through unstung,
For she never is a quitter in whatever game I play
And you cannot get her rattled for she isn't built that way.

But it pays to use her kindly, she'll return it every hour
With the skill of her performance and her wealth of grace and power
Why, she keeps my spirits sailing through a land of milk and honey
For she's right there every quarter with the interest on my money.

I'd hate to part with her, somehow, she seems so like a friend;
A faithful and resourceful pal whose patience knows no end.
There is only one condition that will ever bring me to it—
I'll have to have in place of her a handsome, brand new Buick.

—Mrs. Dell W. Berry,
Reed City, Michigan.

Let's Have More Color In Cars

Customs demands that gentlemen seated at the banquet table be garbed in the somber black of evening dress. It fits the psychological atmosphere of formality surrounding such an occasion. The same psychological fundamentals that govern our choice of colors in dress can be and are applied to the selection of appropriate colors for our motor cars. A most interesting talk is given before the Cleveland Section of the Society of Automotive Engineers recently by Edward Patton on this subject. He stated that color appeals to one's emotions and that the emotional appeal is influential in making every sale of a motor car.

Experience has shown that a green car will sell well in the lumber camp communities of northern New York, but there is no demand for a dark blue car. In towns made up of wealthy conservatives, the standard dark blue will be the only choice. Exceptions will be noted as in the case where a vivid green car with brilliant red wheels caught the fancy of an Italian bootlegger. As a rule, people in towns of from 30,000 to 40,000 insist upon standard colors, but in the smaller communities and mountain towns, the brighter the color, the bigger the sales.

Certain colors are accepted as being complementary to one another, while others are known to clash violently. In one survey that was made, red proved to be the most popular color; yellow and orange were in disfavor; brown appealed strongly to men and in a much less degree to women. Bright red is considered as representing fieriness, excitement, boldness, vividness, danger, reality, strength, and vibrance. You would consider a red Ford ludicrous, but the same color on a speed roadster would appeal to you as being quite appropriate. Dark red or maroon represents warmth, richness, quiet, luxury, solidity, and firmness. It is particularly appropriate for the big car and the sedan. Dark blue is supposed to reflect coldness, distance, formality, nobility, and is unsympathetic, yet it is one of the colors in greatest general use. Light blue is expressive of daintiness, tenderness, coolness, and is cheery and youthful Dark green is restful and conveys the impression of relaxation, out-of-doors, spaciousness and comfort. On the other hand, light vivid greens are repellant and symbolise envy, jealousy and hatred.

Black is the most somber color of all. It is used in the automobile color scheme largely because of its utility. It conveys intensity, strength, bigness, mystery and the apprehension of death itself. White is negative and empty; it does not have much place in the automobile color scheme. Brown has a tendency to make a car appear heavy whether it is or not.

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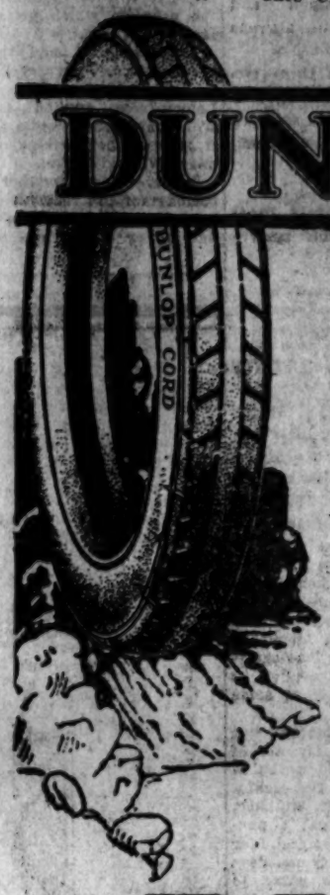

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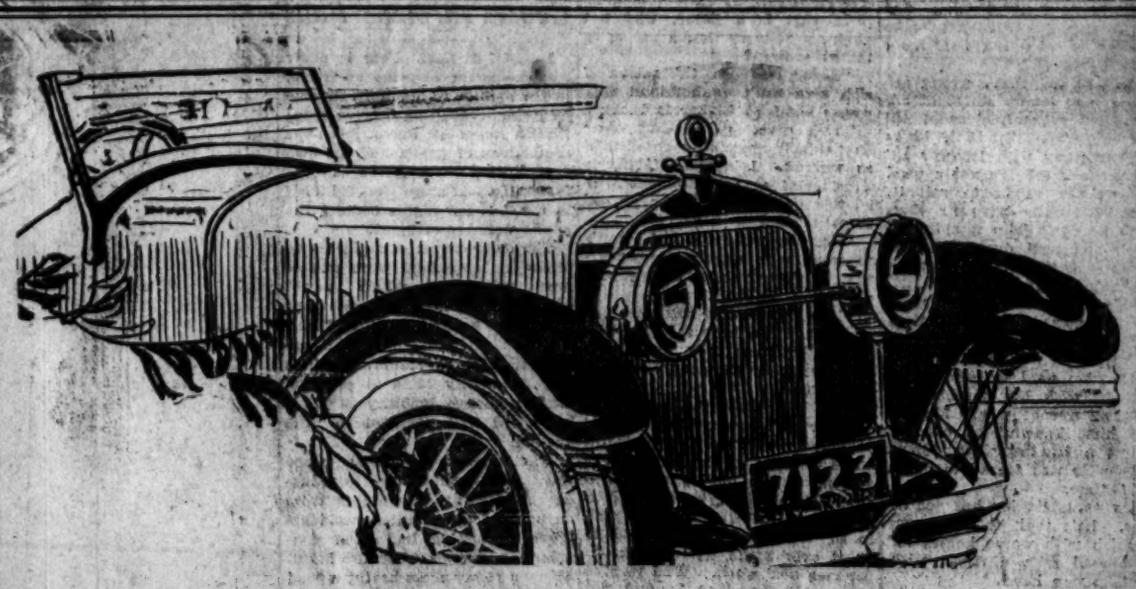

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Cadillac	5	„	(model 57)
Citroen	5	„	(model 1922)
De Dion	5	„	(model 1921)
Delage 6	7	„	(model 1921)
Humber	5	„	(model 1921)
Morris-Oxford	5	„	(model 1920)
Fiat 15 H.	5	„	(model 1922)

(ROADSTERS)

Buick 6	Usual Roadster	(1922)
Dodge	„ „	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	„ „	(1921)
Chevrolet	„ „	(1920)
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Hupmobile	„ „	(1922)
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"Lubricate Properly" Is Sure Way To Save Repairs

Most people will agree that the durability of an automobile is necessarily affected a great deal by the amount of attention which is given to its lubrication. Very few, however, realise the extent of the difference in the service obtained by really thorough attention and just the ordinary sort of care. Considering the engine first, nearly all the wear which takes place in the bearings and the cylinders and on the piston rings is due to the abrasive action of dirt, or to the use of oil which has been rendered a poor lubricant by remaining too long in the crankcase. First, regarding the dirt, everyone knows that the engine soon becomes dusty. Of course the same air which deposits this dust all over everything under the hood is drawn in through the carburetor and is also breathed into the crankcase. Dust consists mainly of silica and can be regarded as an extremely fine sand. That which enters the cylinders through the carburetor is not affected by the explosion, and of course some of it passes out of the exhaust. A certain quantity, however, will at every stroke be deposited in the oil film on the cylinder wall. On the next up-stroke of the piston this dust will mingle with the oil, and some of it will work its way down ultimately reaching the crankcase.

At every revolution there is a displacement of air from the crankcase. Some air will go out through the breather and be sucked back again. With a six-cylinder engine theoretically the quantity is almost negligible, but practically there is a good deal of circulation, while with a four, both theoretically and practically quite a considerable amount of air is changed at each turn of the crank. The crankcase is full of an oil mist, which has a marked washing action on the air, so that the dust is immediately absorbed by the oil.

Dust is so fine that unless an air cleaner is fitted to remove it, the complete renewal of oil and the proper cleaning out of the crankcase at regular intervals is necessary. The more frequently this is done, the smaller will be the wear on all parts of the motor.

With present-day gasoline, even with the best of hot-spot manifolds and similar devices, a certain amount of fuel will always reach the cylinders in liquid form. Just a little of this fails to burn, and after the explosion a trace of gasoline mois-ture will be left in the cylinder. This is immediately dissolved by the oil, so that the lubricant will be slowly, but progressively, thinned down.

It is seldom realised how great an amount of oil dilution can take place. In 500 miles running the very best of cars will show from six to ten percent, and the worst examples may run as high as forty percent. This does not apply only to winter conditions. The dilution takes place more rapidly in winter, but it occurs in summer. The amount of dilution which will be obtained in 500 miles in winter will, perhaps take 750 miles in the summer. The lubrication provided by good oil of the right body for a particular engine will not be substantially injured by a dilution of between five percent and ten percent, but beyond ten percent the oil will be thinned to a point where the piston lubrication will be seriously impaired. If there is no dilution, good quality oil tends to become thicker, and this offsets dilution of two or three percent. Recommendations of the reputable oil refiners are mostly arrived at by choosing an oil which, when new, is a trifle on the heavy side, so as to provide a little reserve to combat the dilution which they know must take place.

Thus engine oil in use cannot be prevented from some thinning by dilution, and will also be contaminated by dust. There is still one other action which has to be considered. This is that oil splashed against the under side of the piston head is partially burnt, which produces fine particles of carbon, and this, mingling with the dust, produces a sort of mud, which ultimately settles to the bottom of the oil pan. When the oil is circulating some of this mud will be carried around with it, and will naturally have an injurious effect upon every bearing surface. It is to get rid of this dirt and to insure that the oil does not become diluted to a dangerous degree that manufacturers recommend the frequent draining of the crankcase.

For a car which has stood for a long time, or which has been in use for 3,000 miles or more, simply draining is not sufficient. The mud formed is thick and sticky and will not flow through the oil pan drainplug; thus occasionally, about every 4,000 miles for the average car, the oil pan ought to be thoroughly cleaned, and the most effective way to do this is to take it off, usually not a very expensive operation.

It is far cheaper in the end to buy good oil for the engine, than it is to pay for repairs brought about by using oil for too long a period. If the oil is changed frequently there may be no need to drop the oil pan for 10,000 or even 15,000 miles, but if an owner insists upon saving a dollar or two by the continued use of oil beyond the point where the oil is too thin, or broken down he must expect a high repair bill.

Motorists are often warned against cleaning out an engine with kerosene. The reason for this is that where there are splash troughs, these cannot be drained, and if they are filled with kerosene any fresh oil which is put in will be instantly contaminated. However, if removing the oil pan is thought to be too much of an undertaking, the following procedure is quite safe:

Drain the oil and fill the crankcase with kerosene well above the ordinary oil level; usually if the oil pan holds two gallons, three gallons of kerosene will be about the right charge. Do not, on any account, turn the engine over, even with the starter but allow it to stand and soak for at least six hours. Then drain the kerosene and, leaving the drain-plug out, pour through another gallon of fresh kerosene. The soaking will loosen the oil pan deposits and flushing with fresh kerosene will remove most of them.

Then replace the oil plug, put in a full charge of oil a grade heavier than that recommended for the engine, to neutralise any kerosene remaining, run the motor at idling speed for five minutes and drain again. Then you are ready to fill up with the proper oil and can feel assured that the motor is almost as clean as it would be had the oil pan been taken off and scraped out. This is not quite all however, after such a cleansing the oil should be renewed again fairly soon; that is to say, between 250 and 500 miles, because the kerosene soaking may have loosened some deposits which will not be washed out, but which will shake off after the engine has been used. It is really less trouble to take off the oil pan on most cars, but there are a few in which this is a very awkward job.

With respect to the transmission, this usually has a drain-plug, and it is a good plan once a year to put in a quart of kerosene, run the car for a few miles and then drain everything which will flow out, afterwards refilling to the proper level.

Rear axles can very seldom be drained, but in filling them the same precaution should be observed as with the transmission, since if too much lubricant is introduced it will nearly always escape at the axle ends, where it is liable to interfere with proper brake action.

Whatever may be done with the rest of the car there is one part which ought to be removed, and this is the drag-link. As a rule a good deal of grit gets into the ball joints, and the only way of telling whether they are dangerously worn is by examination. After cleaning they should be repacked with a heavy grease, and it is a good plan to bind them afterwards with friction tape, so as to close all cracks as much as possible. Friction tape wrapped on in this way and then given a coat of Japan will last a whole season, and will greatly minimise the amount of grit which enters.

The majority of machines are very much neglected from the lubrication viewpoint and manufacturers, realising this, are doing all they can to reduce the number of places where oiling is required and to simplify the task in every way practicable. It is, however, no exaggeration to say that the amount of wear throughout an automobile can be reduced to less than half the normal by very frequent and thorough attention.

Big U. S. Demand For Closed Cars

Competition among the various makers of automobiles is very keen and prices are being held down with a view to maintaining quantity production, according to trade authorities. The closed car as usual will be the future of the Fall business in cars. Manufacturers are looking forward to heavy sales of that type.

"Extraordinary demand for motor transport of all kinds marked the first six months of the current year," writes Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in the American Machinist. "The development of the first half of the year has been in the line of production, merchandising and administration, rather than in technical features. Fundamentally the construction of cars has not been changed.

"The outstanding fact of 1923 thus far has been the record production, which amounted to two million vehicles in the first six months as compared with 1,161,000 in the same period last year.

"Motor vehicle output is usually heaviest in the first part of the year, so that the industry is looking for some seasonal recession, but the production this year will be well over the three million mark, which is far above the record of 2,659,000 cars and trucks manufactured in 1922.

LOW PRICES HOLD

"There are several factors in the situation in 1923 which have contributed to the great increase in motor transport.

"Motor vehicle values are the best in history. The reduced prices of 1921 have been generally adhered to despite rising material and labor cost.

"In view of a production of two million vehicles for the first six months, it is natural to expect a slowing down during the last six months. This slowing down usually comes in June and while there was some letting down during last month it was less than expected. There should be a substantial buying of open cars during the Summer, but a slowing down in the Fall.

"The closed car continues in very heavy demand and there are many who look for the production within the next year or so to run 60 percent closed as compared with the present 37 percent closed."

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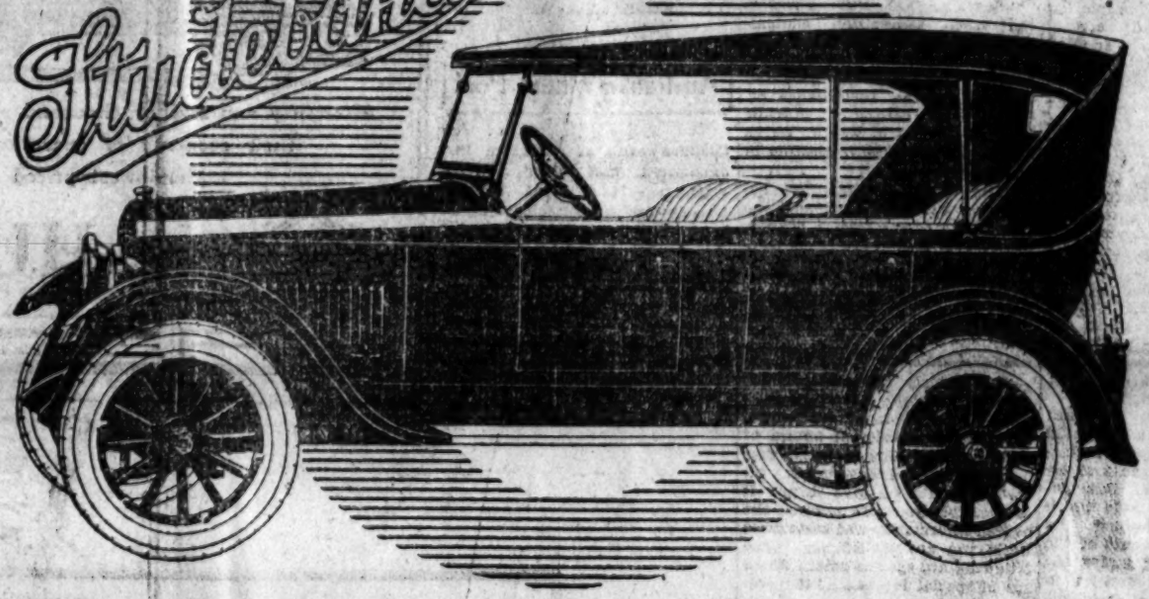

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(Continued on Page 4) situation of the world, possess-

Gompers Demand Senators Bring Back The Truth About The Soviet

Labor Chief Wants Legislators To Convince American Labor Reds Are Brotherly

"Washington.—In a letter written to Senators King and Ladd, who recently started for Russia on a tour of inspection, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, reveals the activities of Soviet Russia in this country and tells why American labor does not sanction what is being done in Russia, or approve of the moves for recognition of the Soviet Government.

Mr. Gompers, declared that agencies of the Soviet regime are trying to bring labor under the control of revolutionary influences citing the recent convention of the Farmer-Labor Party in Chicago, which was captured by Communists.

The real purpose of the letter was to ask questions of the visiting Senators and request them for definite answers from independent sources for use of the American public. The letter to the Senators is as follows:

"The current newspapers reveal that you are on the eve of departure for Soviet Russia to confer with its Communist leaders with a view to bringing about the recognition of that regime by our Government. Whether your purpose is correctly stated by the press or not, you can be of inestimable service to the people of the United States generally, as well as to the American labor movement, if you can succeed in making clear to the Soviet authorities that certain policies which they have adopted serve as an insuperable barrier to the cause of recognition.

"Let me say first that the labor movement in this country is not concerned with political or economic experiments carried on in other countries, beyond constantly observing their progress and results. Nor is it of consequence to us what manner of Government the people of other countries choose for themselves provided the regimes which they set up confine their activities within their own boundaries and do not seek to utilise this country as an additional laboratory for extramural experimentation.

UNFRIENDLY TO AIMS

"From the beginning American labor has viewed with sympathy and concern the efforts of Russian workers and peasants to establish their freedom. But, despite the friendly attitude which it has maintained toward the Russian people, the agents of the Soviet regime, acting under the direction of the authorities in Moscow, have rendered it impossible for the American Federation of Labor to maintain a friendly policy toward the Russian Soviet Government.

"Let me make it clear to you that the workers of America have chosen voluntarily their own form of labor organisation. They have organised themselves in the powerful American Federation of Labor, which from its inception, was formed and has been managed, on a democratic principle, whereby the members of the various unions dictate the policies of their leders.

"American wage workers recognise that under their form of organisation they are guaranteed the greatest freedom of action. The American labor movement has rendered incalculable service for the protection and promotion of the rights and interests of the great mass of the working people of our republic. The American wage workers have chosen their form of labor organisation and if they require or desire any change it is for them to decide and for them alone.

PLOT AGAINST REPUBLIC

"With the Bolsheviki's overthrow of the constitutional government of Russia, the Government elected by the people and for the first time by universal suffrage, America has been invaded by a horde of revolutionists from Soviet Russia who have sought by means of deception and intrigue to destroy the organisations which American labor has itself set up for its own protection. So constant and diligent have been the activities of these agents of disruption that the officers of the American Federation of Labor and its constituents body have been compelled to guard the integrity of its unions with the utmost watchfulness.

"The methods adopted by the representatives and agencies of the Soviet regime, which it has been necessary for American labor to combat are briefly set forth in a memorandum published by the Federation on June 29, 1923, a few copies being enclosed, herewith.

"Nor do the activities of these Soviet agencies affect the welfare and progress of American labor alone, their avowed purpose is not only to destroy the American labor movement and replace it by a system of revolutionary unions which would deprive the workers of all control and leave them mere tools in the hands of an alien Government. They would go much further.

"These Moscow world plotters plan to employ revolutionary unions as the instruments for the overthrow of the American republic. No one cognisant of the underground activities of Bolshevistic propagandists in this country will deny the truth of this.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY

"Doubtless you have followed the proceedings of the recent Farmer-Labor Party convention in Chicago, which was captured by the Communists under the guise of a Workers' Party, following the minute instructions received from Moscow. You also noted that all pretense was finally thrown to the winds, and that it was openly admitted by the Communists that in that move they were representing the Soviet regime.

"And now we have the spectacle of a Communistic Party formally launched in this country, with its policies and tactics directed from the seat of Bolshevist rule in Russia and its objective the violent overthrow of the American Government. Notwithstanding this, American citizens, actuated in most instances by the highest motives, are daily lending themselves to the widespread and shrewdly directed program in the United States for recognition of that same Bolshevist government.

"Little do these citizens realise that such recognition contemplates the establishment of consulates throughout this country, which would serve as so many centers for the furtherance of the entire program of Moscow through which it would strike down every existing institution in our republic.

"The workers of America, before they can urge or support the recognition of any foreign regime, must be satisfied that such a Government shall not attempt to interfere with the liberty of the American people or with the independence of the American labor movement.

INFORMATION HE WANTS

"To satisfy the workers of America that the Soviet Government does not plan any interference with the internal affairs of their country, it is essential that information and assurances on certain points be give them. It is possible you can secure the needed information and assurances while you are in Russia. The following are specific points which are of special interest at the present time:

"1.—Is it true that there is no free press in Russia? Is an opposition press permitted to function? Is the existing official press censored by the Government? Are foreign correspondents permitted to freely communicate their dispatches?

"2.—Are workmen permitted to organise without interference from the Government? To what extent are workmen permitted to criticise the Government and the conditions under which they work?

"3.—Is it true that the leading officials of the Soviet Government, of the Communist Party and of the Third Internationale are the same persons?

"4.—To what extent is the Soviet Government supporting, or at least permitting, the Third Internationale to conduct propaganda hostile to foreign Governments?

"5.—Individually and unofficially, responsible spokesmen of the Soviet Government declare that the Government is no longer a strictly Communist organisation, but that, on the contrary, it is almost a model of such republics as the United States. If this is really the case, why does not the Soviet Government actually and officially change its character to conform to the declarations just mentioned?

"6.—If the Soviet Government is willing to acknowledge its legitimate obligations, why does it not definitely, at least in principle, go on record to such effect?

"7.—It is claimed that the Soviet Government strictly adheres to its promises and agreements. Why is it, then, that such Governments as Czecho-Slovakia, Turkey, Finland, Latvia and Poland, not to mention Great Britain all of whom have official relations with Russia, have at the present time strained relations with the Soviets, who, they charge, have not lived up to their agreements?

"It is definitely reported that only recently the Turkish Government was obliged to cancel the exequators of certain Soviet Consuls on the ground that they were engaged in Communist propaganda in Turkey. The Treaty of Peace between Soviet Russia and Poland provided for the payment of an indemnity to Poland, due in April, 1920. At the present moment citizens and officials of Latvia are virtually barred from entering Soviet Russia because of strained relations between the two Governments Finland is appealing to the League of Nations to obtain a decision regarding the status of Karelia, despite the fact that in the Treaty of Peace between Finland and Soviet Russia the Soviets agreed to a certain settlement which they now repudiate.

"8.—Is it the intention of American visitors in Russia to be as Soviet guests in Russia even if a part of their expenses is paid by themselves are such visitors to travel to Moscow only on the 'guest train' and to stop at the 'guest hotels' at Petrograd and Moscow; to visit only the 'guest schools, factories, mines, model farms, co-operative societies, trade unions, etc.; to witness army maneuvers; to read only Soviet reports and statistics, and to use a Soviet-paid interpreter? Or are the Americans planning to travel freely while in Russia in order to find out what is really happening behind the scenes?

"Permit me to assure you that I do not in the least underestimate the intelligence, keenness of your observation or the earnestness with which you are imbued to undertake the visit to and investigations of conditions in Russia.

"My purpose in writing this letter is to acquaint you with some of the facts and conditions of which possibly you may not be aware and about which you certainly would want to ascertain definitely and accurately.

"American labor stands determinedly opposed to the dictatorship of Big Business and High Finance, as it is opposed to the dictatorship of the so-called 'proletariat.' American labor is aware of the subtleties of both these two extremes—contending against both, so that we may press on the movement of natural and rational progress for freedom, justice, democracy and humanity."

Australian Wheat Pool

The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, has announced that after full investigation the Federal Ministry had decided to participate again in the financial arrangements for the forthcoming wheat harvest. The Ministry would assist by giving a guarantee to the Commonwealth Bank on the same basis as last year—3/- at the siding and 8d. to cover freight and handling charges. The Ministry had given the question deep consideration because it considered that it was not in the best interests of the primary producers, or any other class in Australia, that it should look to the Government for financial assistance in handling and marketing produce. Mr. Bruce said that the Ministry desired to make it clear that the industry would be expected to have made its own financial arrangements by next harvest. The Commonwealth Bank would make all the arrangements this year, and the States had been asked whether they desired to participate in the guarantee. As soon as the States replied the guarantee would come into operation.

Motoring Notes

A firm enjoying such a heavy demand for its Cars that production finds itself quite unable to keep pace with sales, despite day, night, Saturday and Sunday shifts plus continual extensions to the Works, must indeed be a firm to be envied. At the same time, the constant endeavor to appease the clamor of patrons through the unfortunate lack of ability to fulfil orders, must prove a great strain upon the firm's activities as well as occasion a good deal of anxiety to the management.

Such a firm is Humber Limited of Coventry, pioneers in the Motor Industry and present day manufacturers of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Cycles.

Now extreme popularity is not achieved without some very good reason. An investigation of the causes of the extreme popularity of Humbers and the demand for them is only a natural sequence.

A tour of the extensive Coventry Works places one immediately inside a perfectly and modernly organised and dignified hive of industry. There is nothing that indicates fretful hurry, no unseemly rushing about; every worker appears as part and parcel of a huge machine. The activities apparent everywhere resemble very much the movements of the component parts of the thousands of the various machines that are at work. These would, if placed in a single line, extend for miles, and it was here that we searched for the "reason."

It was really not difficult to find. The first note of importance was the absence of any form of mass production—a policy which we were informed has never been, and never will be, a method to be tolerated by the firm. The Managing Director and Deputy Chairman, Lt.-Col. J. A. Cole, O. B.E., who is responsible for the design of Humber Cars, is himself an Owner-Driver, and has been since 1898 when he bought his first Humber, and it is only a natural consequence that every Model is designed specially for the Owner Driver. This brings us to the broad and much debated question as to whether mass production is wise or unwise. One would feel inclined to argue that from a Works, or delivery viewpoint, mass production is absolutely essential when the demand exceeds output. In the case of Humber Ltd., the policy that has become firmly established—the policy of direct personal attention-to-details, coupled with an ideally strict supervision at every stage of progress, has been brought to such a high state of perfection that mass production could not possibly facilitate a greater output. To watch the progress of the building of a Car in the Humber Works is fascinating, for it impresses one with the idea that each Car is being built for some special personage. One is not led astray by such impression, for the "Special Personage" in each case is a striking reality—it is the "Owner-Driver." There is no doubt from our observation that it is the thoughtful catering for the Owner-Driver is every possible and practical way that is responsible for the phenominal popularity and consequent Humber boom now prevailing.

The coachwork finish is an extremely high-grade job; no less than 16 coats of paint and varnish adorn its surface giving it the appearance of polished glass. From an inspection of older Cars that had never felt the touch of a brush or spray since first leaving the Works, it is very evident that the Humber finish is destined to last if given ordinary care and attention.

This seems to solve part of the secret of the Humber vogue. Another part we can sum up in a few words. It is the handsome lines of the complete Car that catch and hold one's admiration. Humbers have always displayed a striking independence of Motor Car design, always as it were, seeking for the utmost expression of what the word handsome implies. Handsomeness is too closely allied with charm for any distinction to be drawn, and charm is a "feminine something" that mere man does not really fully understand, but my lady does. The lady in nine cases out of ten is the one that matters when the choice of a Caris under discussion. Charm, pride of possession, finish, ideal equipment, convenience, comfort—all these things matter where my lady is concerned. The mechanical part is man's sphere. He advises, but it is the lady who chooses the Car.

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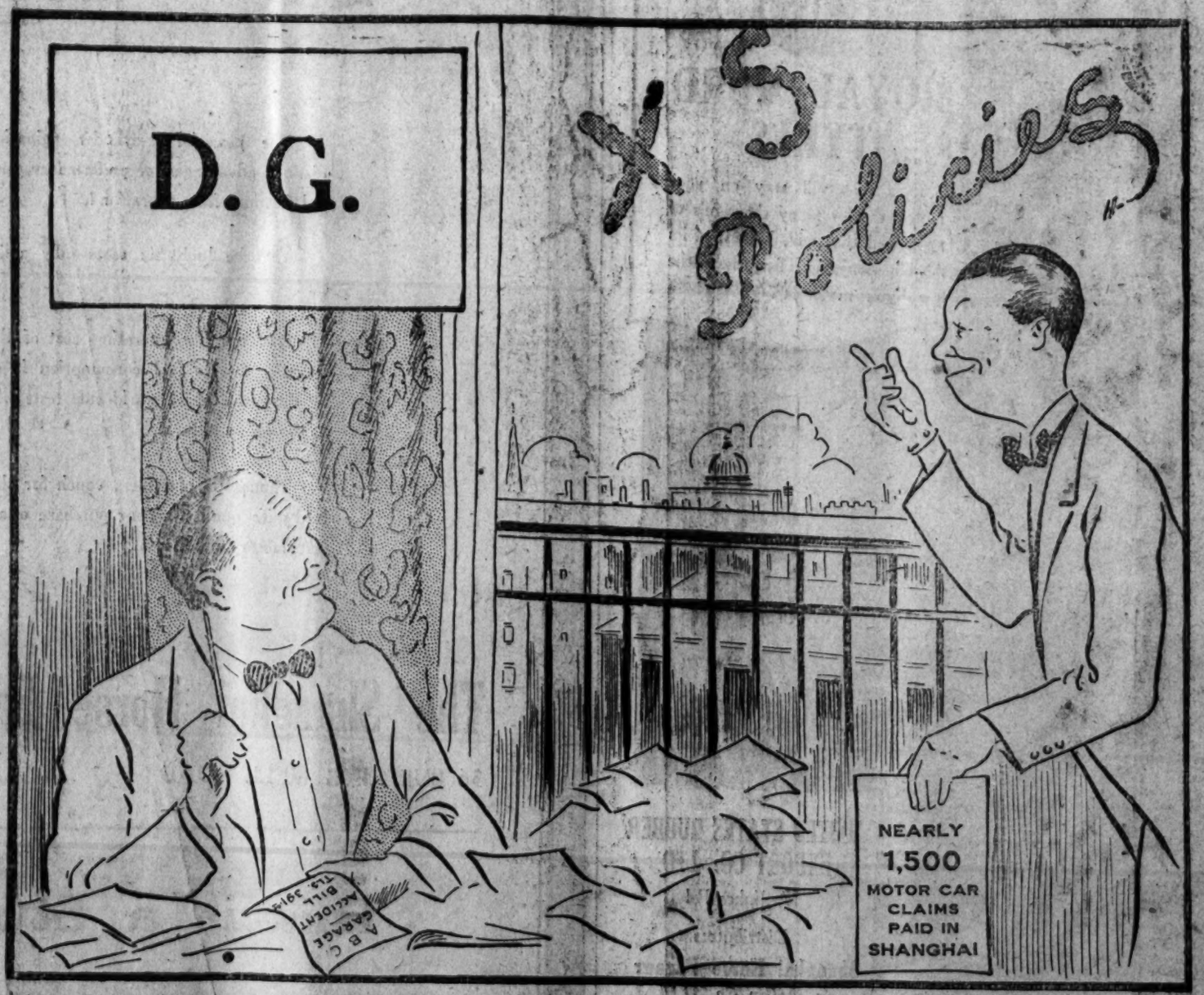
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